

£1,000m set aside for possible Trident bills

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

As much as £1,000m of the £7,500m Britain is to pay for the Trident-2 missile system will be for a contingency fund, Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, disclosed yesterday.

He thought the deal concluded with the United States a better bargain than that struck over Trident-1 in 1980, if only because of the limited contribution that Britain was now making towards American development costs.

Nor should the cuts in the naval programme after last year's defence review, such as the reductions at the royal dockyards and the end of mid-life modernization of frigates be blamed on the Trident decision.

The defence review had been necessary to bring financial commitments into line with resources, he told the Commons defence committee.

He also dismissed suggestions that it would have been better simply to have added Tomahawk cruise missiles to the Royal Navy's hunter-killer submarines. All scientific and military judgments had indicated that they would have been more subject to attrition.

Such a decision would have been disastrous, he said, because of the effect it would have upon the role of the now filled by such boats, of hunting down enemy submarines in the Atlantic. Moreover they would be vulnerable, firing cruise missiles from their four torpedo tubes and then taking time to reload before releasing another batch.

Meanwhile, the navy was planning to have 18 of the hunter-killer boats in service eventually, 17 by the end of this decade. There would probably be a break in the building programme in the 1990s while Vickers turned to the construction of four big new submarines to carry Trident. But it was still possible that Vickers might insert a hunter-killer into its schedule instead of finishing the 14,580-ton Trident boats consecutively.

Mr Nott made clear that the Government had decided against building a fifth Trident submarine.

A four-boat force armed with Trident-2 would give Britain enough deterrent capability, with three of the submarines in the "operational cycle" at any one time, while the fourth was on refit.

Public inquiry to investigate Penlee disaster

From Craig Seton, Penzance

The Government has ordered a public inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the death of the Penlee lifeboat crew and the eight people on board the stricken coaster the were trying to rescue.

The inquiry, announced yesterday by Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, in advance of today's inquiry at Penzance into the 16 deaths, is likely to have wide powers and the ability to recommend changes in maritime law.

Mr Biffen, in a Commons written answer, said he had ordered the inquiry after a preliminary report by two departmental inspectors. He could not determine the scope of the formal investigation until discussions were completed with the Government of the Irish Republic on the loss of the coaster, Union Star.

The coaster was flying the republic's flag when its engines broke down eight miles off the Wolf Rock near Land's End in mountainous seas in December. It had a crew of five and three passengers, the captain's wife and her teenage daughter.

It has always been possible that the Government would order a public inquiry because of evident concern among the public and other lifeboatmen about the tragedy. Public sympathy for more than 23m for the families of the dead lifeboatmen, who all lived in the village of Mousehole.

The inquiry, which will be conducted by a QC from the Admiralty Division, appointed by the Lord Chancellor, will almost certainly examine the crucial two-hour lapse between the coaster's radio signal that it had broken down and the launch of the lifeboat. Concern was also expressed about the negotiations the coaster captain conducted with a tug about salvage terms, which many people believed caused a serious delay.

Mr John Prescott, Labour MP for Kingston upon Hull, East, a former official of the National Union of Seamen, made clear at the time that he wanted coastguards to be able to direct ships' masters to accept help when they were in trouble, to prevent haggling over salvage terms.

The lifeboat Solomon Browne took on board four people from the coaster before her ill-fated attempt to rescue the others. By that time the Union Star was almost on the rocks, and eventually she capsized. The lifeboat was smashed to pieces, but precisely in what circumstances is not known.

The inquiry may also hear allegations that, had the Union Star been flying the British flag, she would have been required to have seven qualified crew members rather than five. Union Transport, the ship's owners, have denied that.

The inquiry may be held at Penzance. It is expected to cost several hundred thousand pounds and will have full powers to call witnesses. The QC in charge will be assisted by at least two expert assessors as well as master mariners and marine engineers.

Today's inquiry will be conducted by Mr Derrick Pepperell, the Western Cornwall coroner.

Irish eyes front for the Queen Mother



Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother presenting shamrock and medals to members of the Irish Guards to mark St Patrick's Day at the Guard's Depot at Pirbright, Surrey, yesterday.

Reaction to police power

Anderton challenged to justify allegations

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Greater Manchester police committee. Mr Anderton is constantly indulging in right-wing political statements, he said.

Mr Anderton's proposal that police committees should be abolished and replaced by non-political police boards is totally at variance with Labour's attitude to the police, set out last month by Mr Hattersley. He said then that there should be a new Police Act describing where powers lay and giving real powers to police committees. He wanted to see new police authorities set up to determine the policy of the police.

Mr Hattersley has also committed a future Labour government to setting up a new, elected London police authority, ending the traditional role of the Home Secretary as the police authority for the capital.

Mr Anderton received support yesterday from the 21,000-member Professional Association of Teachers, based in the neighbouring county of Derby (our Derby Correspondent writes).

Mr Peter Dawson, general secretary of the association, said: "The response of politicians to James Anderton's remarks 'sounds like the protest of guilty children who have been found out.'"

Sadly, the subversion of the police force by political interests is only part of the story of what is going on. Efforts by local politicians to take over the control of schools are widespread.

Mr Anderton and his Labour-controlled police committee are likely to have another confrontation tomorrow when, at a special meeting, the chief constable is due to report on recent police action at the Laurence Scott Electro Motor factory in Openshaw during the long-running strike there. (John Chartres writes from Manchester).

In the Laurence Scott Electro Motors dispute the police have frequently been accused of over-protecting the management by the presence of many officers outside the picketed gates. An operation in which chartered helicopters removed machine parts is often singled out for criticism.

At a recent police committee meeting, Mr Anderton was criticized for issuing a report to the press before supplying it to committee members.

Yesterday Mr Colin Barnett, spokesman for the TUC in the North-west, said that Mr Anderton held a list of left-wingers whom he would be prepared to arrest as part of what he saw as "a fight against extremism."

Mr James Jardine, chairman of the Police Federation, pursued his campaign for tougher punishments yesterday with an attack on the government for failure to carry out its promises (Peter Evans writes).

"The public expected a firmer and much more positive response to the challenge of crime," he told police officers in Cardiff. "Instead, we have a series of actions which run counter to that aim."

The abolition of the "sus" law resulted from sustained pressure based on the "downright lie" that the police deliberately used it to oppress the black community. Its abolition was greeted in the inner cities as a tremendous victory over the police.

"We gave rise to a widespread belief that the police no longer had the power to stop people on the street. This is nonsense but that Act has made life very difficult for police officers working in the worst possible conditions in the inner city," he said.

The switchboard of the Police Federation headquarters in Surrey was jammed throughout the day by callers supporting the campaign for the restoration of the death penalty. Mr Jardine said: "We are giving this warning to the public and Parliament that anarchy could be the order of the day before very long."

The Police Federation repeated that capital punishment should be restored for all types of murder, not just for the police, and suggested that juries should have the power to recommend it just as they were able to recommend mercy before the abolition of the death penalty.

However, the campaign came under attack from the National Council for Civil Liberties and the Howard League for Penal Reform.

The Times' has a new editor

By Donald Macintyre

Mr Charles Douglas-Home yesterday became editor of *The Times*, succeeding Mr Harold Evans who resigned on Monday. The company stated:

The Board of Times Newspapers Holdings Limited and the independent national directors have approved the appointment of Mr Charles Douglas-Home as editor of *The Times*.

His appointment last Friday was made by Times Newspapers Limited subject to those approvals.

The new editor promised the protection of the independent directors during a 15-minute interview with them in the presence of Mr Murdoch, the newspaper's proprietor, whom they invited to attend.

Lord Robens of Woldingham said of the directors' authority: "It is very simple. Sixteen men can veto the appointment of an editor though they can't push anyone in. Once he is in the editor's chair then he is in a cocoon and he can't be removed without the consent of the independent directors."

He added: "We are not going to go snooping around. It is not our job to go around saying: 'Are you happy in your work?' The editor has a problem then he must say he has a problem. The only way we can be activated is for him to activate us."

Lord Robens went on to say: "If it ceases to be a paper of record, if it comes sort of downmarket, then we would have to say that the terms on which the paper was purchased were not being carried out."

Lord Robens said that the decision to confirm Mr Douglas-Home's appointment was unanimous and there had been no doubts among the independent directors of his ability to do the job.

He said that there had been no inquest into the troubles of the past few weeks, culminating in the six days' uncertainty which followed Mr Murdoch's Budget Day request to Mr Evans to resign. Nor had any new machinery been devised to facilitate discussions between the editor and the independent directors.

Lord Robens emphasized: "If an editor of *The Times* feels he is being pressured, whether he is or not, then he has an obligation to bear what he has to say and listen to what the management has to say and make a judgment."

The statement by Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, of the conditions attached to the sale of the papers last year provides among other points that: "The editor of *The Times* and *The Sunday Times* shall not be appointed or dismissed without the approval of the majority of the independent national directors of TNL."

Only five of the six independent directors were present at yesterday's meeting because Lord Roll of Ipsden, who gave his proxy vote to Lord Robens, was absent. The other four, Lord Greene of Harrow, Lord Dacre of Glanton, Lord Edward Pickering and Mr John Goss, all attended.

Mr Charles Douglas-Home has held many senior editorial posts on *The Times* since joining the newspaper 17 years ago (Richard Evans writes).

His journalistic career began with the *Scottish Daily Express* as a general reporter. In 1961 he moved to the *Daily Express* as Chapman Pincher's deputy, reporting on military affairs as well as science and medicine. He became the newspaper's political and diplomatic correspondent for two years, based at the Commons.

He joined *The Times* in 1965 as defence correspondent and covered the Arab-Israeli war in 1967. A year later he was arrested by a Russian Army unit in Czechoslovakia and held for 14 hours before being expelled from the country.

In 1970 he took over as features editor, a post he held for three years, before being appointed home editor. In 1978 he became foreign editor. On March 9 last year he was appointed deputy editor.

Mr Douglas-Home was born in 1937, the second son of the late Mr Henry Douglas-Home and Lady Margaret Spencer. He is a nephew of the former Prime Minister, Lord Home of the Hirsel.

He was educated at Eton then commissioned into the Royal Scots Greys for national service in 1958. After a year in Canada as a travelling books and advertising salesman he was aide-de-camp to Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya, in 1958.

He is the author of four books: *The Arabs and Israel*; *Britain's Reserve Forces*; *Rommel*; and *Boeing Baring: the last Promisul*.

In 1966, he married Miss Jessica Gwyne, the artist and costume designer. They have two sons.

Overseas selling prices: Australia £25; Canada \$2.50; Denmark 12.50; France 12.50; Germany 12.50; Hong Kong 12.50; India 12.50; Italy 12.50; Japan 12.50; New Zealand 12.50; Norway 12.50; Portugal 12.50; Spain 12.50; Sweden 12.50; Switzerland 12.50; Taiwan 12.50; Thailand 12.50; USA \$25; Yugoslavia Din 50.

Science Report

Jumping gene of the sea urchin

By the Staff of "Nature"

A group of molecular biologists in Zurich have been led to the conclusion, failing a more conventional explanation, that a gene has jumped from one species of sea urchin to another within the last million years or so. If that is correct it means that the barrier to genetic exchange conventionally provided by the inability of two species to interbreed can occasionally be breached.

It was while studying species of sea urchins that Dr Meinrad Busslinger, Sandra Rusconi and Dr Max Birnstiel of the Institute of Molecular Biology in Zurich, chanced upon the gene. Their particular interest lies in the genes that code for the family of proteins known as histones, around which the double helix of DNA is wound in chromosomes. Over the past few years Dr Birnstiel's group has been analysing the exact sequence of the histone genes in a species of sea urchin that lives off the coast of Scotland. Parallel studies on an American species of sea urchin have been carried out at Stanford University.

The first surprise came when the genes of the two species were compared. Dr Birnstiel and his colleagues were puzzled to find much more similarity than expected.

Two explanations were possible, the first was that it was the result of some inexplicable constraint on the rate of change in the structure of one member of the histone gene family, the second, that the gene had jumped species, seemed most unlikely.

It turned out, however, that Scottish waters are inhabited by a second species of sea urchin which belongs to the same family as the American urchin. Extending their studies to the second Scottish species, Dr Birnstiel and his colleagues found that it had a histone gene almost identical to that of the distant relative with which it cohabited, and further comparisons involving five species of sea urchin confirmed that this near identity of genes was a striking exception to the close correlation between the evolutionary time of separation of any two species of sea urchin and the degree of difference between their histone genes.

Using that correlation one would have to conclude that the two Scottish species separated from a common ancestor less than a million years ago, although the fossil evidence gives a figure of 65 million years.

Source: *The EMBO Journal* (1982), 1, 27-32.
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Blind Arthur is on a winner

From Julian Haviland, Political Editor, Hillhead

The likeliest winner of the Glasgow, Hillhead, by-election appeared last night to be Mr Arthur Vine, of No 8 Primrose Street, in Scotstoun. After visits and assurances of good will yesterday from each of the four leading candidates, Mr Vine, who is 90 and blind and lives alone, must have a good chance of better housing.

Mr Vine's tenement flat, his home since 1918, is two floors up and he has not been out for two years. He has no bath and must cross an unheated landing to reach his outside lavatory. He does not want to leave Scotstoun but he told his visitors that he would like a flat at ground level. Mrs Jean Colvin, his

cheery home help, thinks he really needs sheltered housing with a warden within reach.

For a crowded hour yesterday, with a score of unbidden visitors in the 12 ft by 20 ft room where he lives and sleeps, Mr Vine let himself be used by Hillhead's three housing associations. One by one he patiently shook the politicians' hands, accepted their half-promises, and induced in them something near to unanimity that more resources for house improvement must be found.

Mr Gerald Malone, the Conservative, said he hoped more public funds would be made available. "I will certainly, on being elected, take your case up. It is essential we should get you out of seriously substandard conditions like this," Mr Malone assured his host.

Mr Roy Jenkins, the SDP Alliance candidate, did not linger, thinking the crowd too much for Mr Vine. But he hoped that they might give him somewhere better.

Mr George Leslie, of the Scottish National Party, and Mr David Wiseman, Labour, each said he would do his best. None, with a week's campaigning left, said anything rash.

In any case, Mr Vine's vote, though he never let on, has already been cast by post. It is for Mr Wiseman.

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Rape reporting threatens trial, counsel claims

From Jonathan Wills, Edinburgh

Three youths in a Glasgow rape case had no chance of a fair trial because of media reporting that had assumed or implied guilt, their counsel said in Edinburgh yesterday.

When the High Court resumed its deliberations on a proposed private prosecution in the case, Mr Donald Macaulay, QC, told Lord Emslie, the Lord Justice General, that because of the publicity, whether it had been justified or not, it would be "impossible at any time for the respondents, or any one of them, to obtain a fair or impartial trial in any part of Scotland". In effect, a trial had already taken place in the media, he said.

Much of the hearing was taken up with Mr Macaulay's detailed submissions on extensive reports that had appeared in the media since January. In September, last year, Lord Mackay of Clashfern, the Lord Advocate, dropped a public prosecution of the teenagers, who were alleged to have raped and assaulted "Mrs X", a Glasgow woman aged 29.

Mr Macaulay did not criticise the press for bringing to light the fact that public proceedings had been dropped. That was legitimate investigative journalism, he said, but the whole discussion had got out of hand. It had moved to a general discussion of a matter of public concern, to detailed comment and reporting on this particular case, including the publication of evidence.

Referring to three boxes filled with newspapers, Mr Macaulay said: "The potential for a trial would have been on a trip to the far side of the Moon" not to be influenced by the recent publicity. The case had acquired a degree of notoriety that could never be expelled from the mind of the public.

Mr Macaulay also said that if the court granted Mrs X a bill of criminal letters, to bring the three youths to trial, "the floodgates would be opened and the courts overwhelmed by people saying 'I don't like the decision of the Crown Office'."

Lord Emslie observed that if that happened "they would get very short shrift."

Mr Macaulay called the High Court hearing "a very remarkable proceeding." No one had suggested that the Lord Advocate had done

anything wrong. The complainant had not criticised the decision to drop the public prosecution but now came to the court asking to be a prosecutor.

Even if the bill were granted, there was no guarantee of when a trial would proceed because Mrs X would have to see a consultant psychiatrist again before she testified. If granted, the bill would be a dangerous precedent that would make "severe inroads into the system of public prosecution in this country."

The bench in the High Court was laden with dozens of volumes of law books and large bundles of papers relating to the case. At one point, Lord Cameron, sitting with Lord Emslie and Lord Avonside, remarked: "It is very difficult to find one's way in all this paper."

Mr George Penrose, QC, appearing for one of the respondents, referred extensively to case law and Scottish judicial opinion over the past 200 years as he made a lengthy plea that the private prosecution would be incompetent.

He said that "from the raising of the first indictment in the case, the Lord Advocate alone could prosecute and all other parties who might otherwise have had a qualification to come forward and seek the court's permission to prosecute were excluded. Accordingly, by the act of raising the first indictment, the Lord Advocate put an end to such right of prosecution as might otherwise have been available to the complainant."

Mr Penrose said that by sending letters to the accused in September 15, last year, in which they were told that the indictment would not be proceeded with, the Lord Advocate had given to the respondents a protection against both public and private prosecution. There had been no cases in September, nor the past 153 years in which a private prosecution had been proposed after the public prosecutor had initiated proceedings, Mr Penrose said.

Since the seventeenth century there has been only one successful private prosecution, in 1909, after an application for a bill of criminal letters.

The hearing continues today.



Stepping out: Eight of Dr Magdi Yacoub's heart transplant patients in London yesterday. From left: Mr Keith Brook, Mr John Haines, Mr Bruce Anderson, Mr David Nicholson, Mr Deryk Morris, Mr Peter Lobo, Mr Kenneth Pinfield, and Mr Donald Nelson.

Giving heart patients new life

By Annabel Ferriman, Health Services Correspondence

More than a quarter of patients waiting for heart transplants at Harefield Hospital, west London, die before a heart becomes available.

Many patients are prepared for a transplant operation, even to the extent of being washed and sedated, and then have the transplant cancelled because the donor's relatives

refuse permission or the heart is a better match for another patient.

The agony suffered by such patients and the work involved in a transplant is to be shown in seven documentary programmes to be transmitted in BBC Television's 40 Minutes series starting next Thursday.

Mr David Froud, a molecu-

lar immunologist at Harefield Hospital and one of Mr Magdi Yacoub's transplant team, defended yesterday the £544,000 spent on the 32 transplants so far performed at the hospital. Eighteen of the patients are still alive.

Mr Froud said the operation was considered to offer a definite form of therapy for certain of patients.

"Many patients become well again almost overnight, which can put a considerable strain on the marriage. For the wife it is like getting married over again."

Mr Bruce Anderson, Essex, said yesterday that his heart transplant operation had transformed his life.

ITV's spring schedule given papal theme

By Kenneth Gossing

Several programmes linked to the Pope's visit to Britain are among productions listed today in the spring schedules for independent television.

They include a documentary on the Pope made by Yorkshire Television, two Credo specials by London Weekend, and a study of Cardinal Newman by Central Independent Television.

Special daily coverage of the visit, which begins at the end of May, will involve eight of the companies and be coordinated by Independent Television News.

Other documentary programmes include a three-hour study of Stravinsky for LWT, programmes on the Middle East (Thames) and the police and the public (Granada), and six Desmond Morris films, also for Thames.

Drama coverage includes Granada's production of *A Kind of Loving*, adapted by Stan Barstow from his trilogy and Hugh Whitemore has written the four-part *Remember Nelson*.

There will be a dozen new returning light entertainment series. Peter Bowles and George Cole appear in *The Bourne* (Yorkshire) by Eric Chappell, who wrote *Rising Damp* and *Only When I Laugh*, and Granada launches a comedy series, *Union Castle*, with Stratford Johns and Moray Watson, about a union general Secretary who buys a castle for his pension fund.

Films receiving their television premieres include *The Boys from Brazil*.

GUARDS TO COMBAT THE TOUTS

By David Walker

A private security firm is to be hired to protect concert-goers at the Royal Festival Hall in London from ticket tout.

The arts and recreation committee of the Greater London Council, which owns the South Bank complex of concert halls, yesterday approved £4,745 for a three-month contract for security guards. Longer term arrangements will be suggested by Festival Hall managers to Lord Birkett, the GLC's director of recreation, after further study of the problem.

Lord Birkett told the committee of the growing nuisance of touts.

"Threats of violence to the staff of the halls are increasing daily and I am seriously concerned about the safety of our staff," he said.

Prosser jury told of officers' rights

From Arthur Osman, Leicester

The failure of three prison officers accused of murdering Barry Prosser, aged 32, a married man with two children, from Sedgley, West Midlands, who died after being assaulted in a stripped cell in the hospital wing while on remand in April, 1980.

The three made statements from the dock in which they denied any part in Mr Prosser's injuries or death.

The prosecution had to prove three things: that one or more killed or were part of the killing of Mr Prosser; that the killing was unlawful and deliberate; and that the act which caused death was done with the intention of killing or doing serious injury, the judge said. His summing up will be concluded today.

The three men are: Melvin Jackson, aged 33, Eric Smith, aged 32, and Howard Price, aged 25, who were hospital officers at Winston Green

Nuisance of latch-key dogs is debated

By Tony Samstag

A series of nationwide seminars on the question of whether and how to allow council tenants to keep pets got off to a spirited start in London yesterday when more than 40 local housing officers and animal lovers convened to discuss guidelines on ownership.

The Joint Advisory Committee on Pets in Society, whose members include the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, veterinary associations, animal welfare groups, and trade organizations, has calculated that a third of all families live in local authority housing, and half of those families keep pets.

The great majority of authorities impose restrictions on dogs and cats, but only a third of the authorities enforce them. In most cases pets are not banned, but numbers are restricted. About a third of local authorities impose a ban on dogs and cats in flats and maisonettes.

The travelling seminar is to visit Nottingham next month, Swindon in May, and Sheffield, Newcastle upon Tyne, and Glasgow or Edinburgh later in the year.

The committee's guidelines concentrate on the keeping of dogs and cats in flats and maisonettes in urban areas as the main source of social problems, mainly from noise and fouling. In that context the concept of the "latch-key" dog emerges, where dogs are let out to roam free, often in parks, while the family is at work and school during the day.

Few council flat developments have any exercise facilities and in the absence of a controlled yard or garden, a dog can become a serious nuisance to neighbours.

Against those factors, however, the committee considers the value of pets as companions, particularly for the elderly. "Very often an elderly person will lose the will to live if deprived of the personal relationship with his or her pet. For that reason it is recommended that local authorities make some provision for pet ownership in sheltered housing."

The guidelines emphasize the need for consultation between councils and tenants, a code of practice, the provision of exercise areas, and in general a policy of wary encouragement.

Joint Advisory Committee on Pets in Society, 418-422 Strand, London WC2.

Union group accepts new technology

By David Felton

Leaders of 520,000 white-collar civil servants are expected today to signify their approval of an agreement with the Government on new technology which is likely to lead to rapid moves to introduce new machinery into government offices.

A special meeting of the Council of Civil Service Unions, the umbrella body of the nine unions, is expected to sign a two-year agreement which guarantees that there will be no compulsory redundancies as a result of the introduction of new systems.

Seven of the nine union leaders have agreed the framework for negotiations that have been worked out in more than two years of talks between the unions and the government. The recalcitrant unions are the Society of Civil and Public Servants, which represents executive grades, and the Civil Service Union, representing low-paid workers.

Both groups have agreed to be bound by the wishes of the majority of the unions.

Left-wingers in all unions have been urging opposition to the agreement because they believe it will lead to job losses, even though there will be no compulsory redundancies. Supporters argue that the interim agreement gives unions greater influence over the introduction of new systems because they will be consulted at an early stage before a final decision is made on which system will be used.

Big projects being prepared are the computerization of the Pay As You Earn scheme and the replacement of the mainframe computer at the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Centre at Swansea. Both projects are not due for implementation until the middle of the decade, but agreement would pave the way for important preparatory work to be completed.

An experimental scheme being operated in the tax offices in Telford, Shropshire, with computerization is now likely to be extended to other pilot schemes around the country.

Treasury and union officials concur that the agreement should be only temporary, because the McGowan committee, inquiring into Civil Service pay, may make proposals for the long term which would encompass areas such as productivity bargaining, into the scope of which new technology would probably fall.

Runcie speaks up for Christian education

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

The tendency among many educators today to treat Christianity on a par with other faiths so that it becomes merely a part of some "credal smorgasbord" were criticized yesterday by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie.

He told the annual meeting in London of the National Society for the Promotion of Religious Education of his belief that Christianity should be central to the religious education of all pupils.

While recognizing that a truly pluralist society should not merely tolerate diversity but value and nurture it, Mr Runcie also expressed the fear that at times we

seem tempted to sacrifice too much of our native Christian tradition on the altar of multi-culturalism," he said.

"Just as in early Victorian England Christian education was erroneously cast as the key to social order, so in the late twentieth century we must take good care not to regard it as the key to good community relations."

Critics of Christian endeavour in education pointed to bogie such as indoctrination and ideological pressure as being characteristic of the Christian approach in aiding growing up. In his view, however, political models for teaching were far more likely to close children's options than Christian models.

Bold cooperative paper closes

By Alan Hamilton

Tomorrow's edition of the *Nottingham News*, a weekly newspaper of modest circulation, will be the last. The event would be sad but the fact that the paper was born out of one of the bitterest disputes in the recent history of British newspapers.

The name of Mr Christopher Pole-Carew is not one to be mentioned lightly in the company of printing trade unionists. Mr Pole-Carew is managing director of T. Bailey Forman, publishers of the *Nottingham Evening Post*, and in 1973 he determined that his company should install the latest printing technology, in which journalists type their reports directly into a typesetting computer, and the traditional trade of compositor is abolished.

Journalists and printers, infuriated by the company's failure to acknowledge their objections, staged a six-week strike. But the new technology was installed, for the first time on any British daily newspaper, and the *Evening Post* continued to appear regularly, produced by management and some staff who did not join the strike.

The result was that the unions were beaten, several hundred workers, mostly printers, declared war on the company and the morning paper, the *Nottingham Guardian Journal*, died in the fighting.

That poisoned atmosphere lay behind the next stage. In 1978 the national Union of

Journalists called its members on provincial papers out on strike after the collapse of national pay talks.

Mr Denis McShane, that year's president of the NUJ, then made what turned out to be an unexpectedly expensive offer, the union would pay the wages, in the form of strike benefit, of any members dismissed at Nottingham for as long as it took them to find other work. Twenty-eight then joined the strike, and all but one of them formed a cooperative to produce their own newspaper.

On February 1, 1979, the first issue of the *Nottingham News* appeared, funded partly by the NUJ and partly by an issue of share certificates which were really receipts for donations.

The share issue was disappointing, and the break-even calculation of 18,000 was not achieved, despite some bold journalism.

But circulation never exceeded 15,000, and has now dwindled to 7,000; the paper has shrunk from 32 pages to 16, and the staff have drifted away. Only six remain.

Mr John Seymour, one of those remaining, said yesterday: "We could have struggled on for a few more issues, but we were just not generating enough revenue to expand."

Victims of the *Evening Post's* anti-union policies point ruefully westwards to Wolverhampton, where the daily *Express and Star* has managed to instal new technology with union cooperation, and without bloodshed.

Lead filter for cars developed

By Pearce Wright

Associated Octel, the sole manufacturer of the compound used by oil refineries to raise the octane level of motor fuel, has produced a filter to recapture the lead when it remerges as metallic particles in the car's exhaust fumes.

The device, which can be recycled as the end of its useful life in a lead smelter, has been developed jointly with the Tube Investment group, which has a subsidiary making mechanical silencers and exhaust pipes.

It looks like a normal silencer for a 1.5 litre saloon car, but contains a matrix of steel wire impregnated with lime which absorbs the lead.

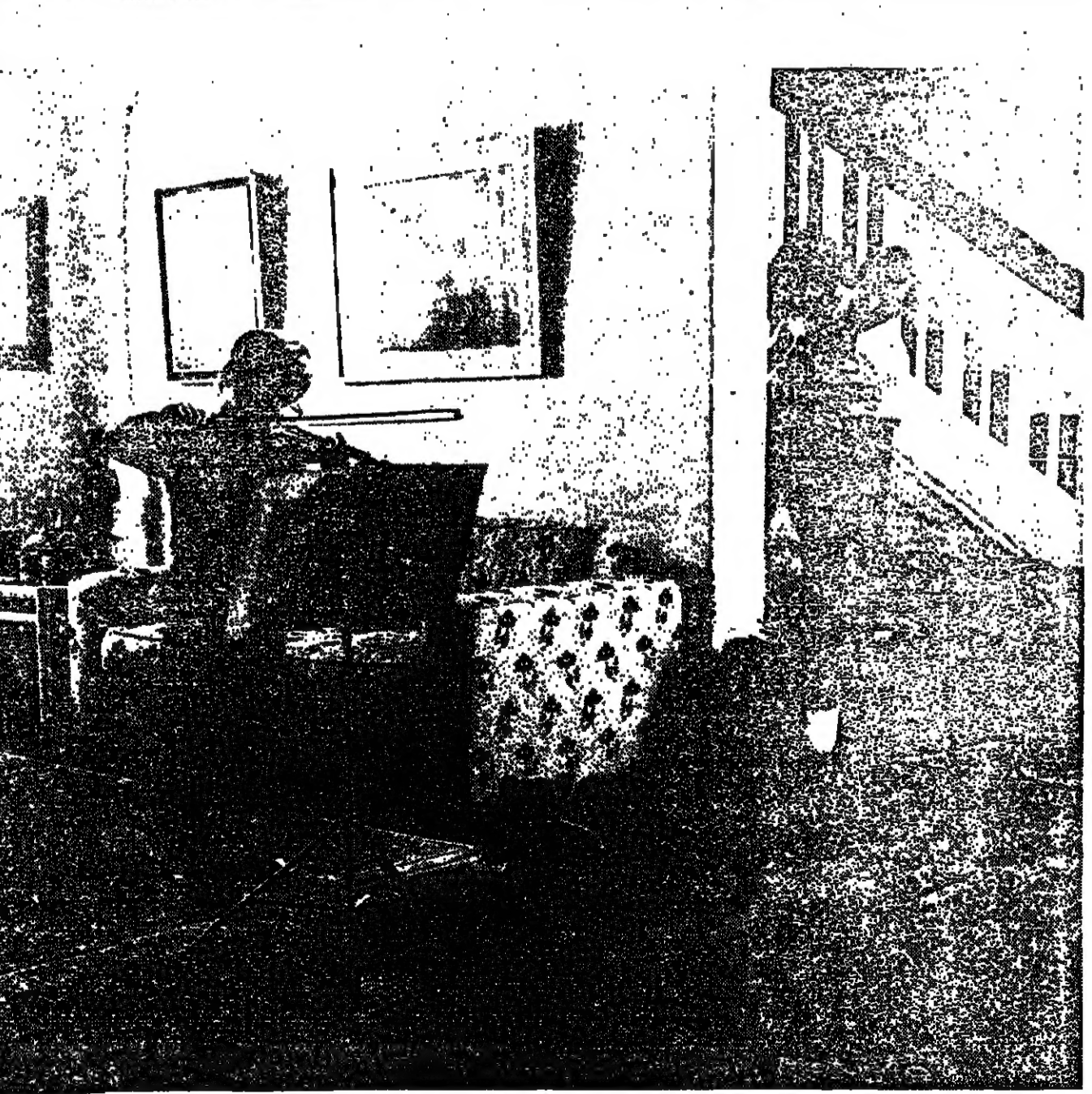
According to Mr Peter Darnell, manager of Associated Octel's engine laboratory, lead emissions in urban driving can be cut by 90 per cent, and on motorways by 60 per cent. The device is claimed to reduce noise as efficiently as a silencer and to last for 60,000 miles. It would cost about £30.

There are drawbacks. The only models available come from the laboratory workshops, and it would take years to equip a production line. More important, arrangements would be needed to ensure that old filters were not scrapped casually, thus becoming another health hazard, but recycled safely.

Associated Octel is looking for government intervention, perhaps through environmental regulations, to make the filter a routine attachment on exhaust pipes.

Advisers to the Department of the Environment are suggesting privately that other forms of air pollution may force the abolition of lead from petrol. Emissions from cars of nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, and hydrocarbons are not abating. EEC environmentalists are pressing for regulations to control their levels.

A leading article in this week's edition of *Maternity Affairs*, the journal of the Maternity Alliance, calls on the Government to ban lead in petrol as a step towards reducing the number of congenital abnormalities in babies. (Our Medical Correspondent writes). Research in Newcastle upon Tyne suggests that in some cases the human foetus may be damaged if the mother is exposed to lead, a phenomenon already well recorded and demonstrated in animal work.



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Tebbit spurned by union law opponents

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Trade union leaders yesterday spurned an invitation to attend talks on the Government's labour law reforms, extended by Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment.

They also heard a prediction from Mr Eric Varley, the shadow Secretary of State, that the Cabinet would be forced to authorize a guillotine on the legislation now going through Parliament because of Labour's delaying tactics.

The TUC employment policy committee agreed without dissent to reject Mr Tebbit's proposal to discuss his measures on the grounds that their position was well known and a meeting would serve no purpose. The decision marks a watershed in TUC-Government relations. It is believed to be the first time that unions have formally refused to meet a minister because of policies he is pursuing.

In his letter to Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, Mr Tebbit suggested that the trade unions' view of open hostility on the part of the Government was a misapprehension of his true position. However, the unions insisted that there was no misunderstanding and they have distributed propaganda leaflets to labour movement activists calling on them to "join the fight-back".

Giving a report to the employment committee on the Parliamentary progress of the Bill, Mr Varley said that after 10 committee sittings, totalling 36 hours, MPs were still stuck on the first clause, the so-called "slush fund" of £2m set aside to compensate workers who lost their jobs because of Labour's closed-shop legislation.

He advised the unions that Mr Tebbit would be forced to impose a timetable curtailing discussions of the Bill within the next two weeks because of the slow progress being made.

Alliance agrees Kent share-out

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Liberal-Social Democrat alliance has reached agreement, after protracted and difficult negotiations, on the share-out of parliamentary seats in Kent.

Under the deal, which is still provisional, the Liberals will fight nine constituencies and the SDP seven. It has been greeted with relief by senior figures in both parties, because Kent is regarded as one of the most sensitive negotiating units, with several promising seats that each is keen to contest.

The outcome is regarded as a model agreement conforming to the guidelines drawn up between the parties when the negotiating process began. The Liberals will fight Conservative-held Maidstone, which both parties regard as the most winnable and, in accordance with the guidelines, the SDP was given several of the next most attractive propositions, including Thanet, North, Faversham, and the new constituency of Medway, which takes in the present Rochester seat.

It also fulfils the guidelines' objective of achieving a good spread of seats between the parties across the county. With the March 31 deadline for nationwide agreement on the share out approaching, the Kent deal is an important boost for the alliance.

Details of the deal, which is based on the proposed boundaries, is as follows: The SDP will fight Faversham; Thanet, North, Medway; Gravesham (which takes in the present Gravesend seat); Tonbridge and Malling; Dover; and Ashford.

The Liberals will contest Tunbridge Wells; Sevenoaks; Dartford; Canterbury; Thanet, South; Folkestone; Maidstone; Gillingham; and Mid-Kent (covering Chatham and parts of Maidstone).

The SDP's negotiating team was led by Mr John Horan, the party's economic spokesman, and the Liberals by Mr Hugh Jones, the party's secretary-general. The agreement has to go back to the local parties for approval before being ratified at national level.

Talks between the parties are said to be going well in most parts of the country.

'Fake shaikh' council chief resigns

The council leader who resigned over a "fake shaikh" hoax said yesterday: "I'd do the same thing again." Mr Derek Dolding stood down as leader of Thanet Council in Kent on Tuesday night after admitting that he arranged the visit of a fake Arab shaikh to Ramsgate harbour.

He did it to put pressure on Sally, the Finnish shipping line, to help to finalize a deal for it to run a ferry service from Ramsgate to Dunkirk. An unrepentant Mr Dolding said: "Council negotiations had got bogged down. That very day our chief executive was meeting Sally. He went with no cards at all. I dealt him a joker. There was no deception or malice involved. Sally roared their heads off when I owned up."

Mr Dolding said an American actor friend called Carl had driven an X-registration Chevrolet to the harbour. Inside was another friend, Dennis, dressed in hired Arab robes. "Dennis was brilliant, he should be on the stage like Carl", Mr Dolding said.

"The Sally people spotted us, contacted their head office and things started moving. They later agreed to run a ferry service from Ramsgate to Dunkirk. Before the shaikh business they were seriously thinking of taking their business to Dover", Mr Dolding said.

Mr Dolding's resignation, and that of Mr Leslie Corbett, his deputy leader, was accepted at a meeting of the council's Conservative group last night.

Sally Line said yesterday: "The fake shaikh didn't influence us to use Ramsgate. You don't invest millions of pounds because some bloke in a tatty Arab costume parades up and down the waterfront."

Labour challenge over cash benefits

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

The Government will face renewed pressure to restore the value of child and unemployment benefits when the Social Security and Housing Benefits Bill begins its report stage the Commons today.

Labour MPs have tabled amendments to raise child benefit to £5 a week and to restore the 5 per cent cut in the value of unemployment benefit imposed in 1980 as a temporary measure until the benefit came into tax.

Mr Brynmor John, Labour spokesman on social security, said yesterday that the Opposition was seeking to remedy the deficiencies of the Budget and to give Conservative "wets" an opportunity to vote on matters about which they had been vocal beforehand.

The Bill has emerged almost unchanged from the standing committee, although the Government will be seeking to vote on matters carried by its own backbenchers which exempt employers from paying national insurance contributions on sick pay.

The Association of British Chambers of Commerce last night supported the amendments. It said the extra administrative costs would outweigh the savings for most firms, and the main benefit would go to big firms with high sickness rates.

The Bill proposes two main changes. First, it will transfer from the state to employers the responsibility for sick pay for the first eight weeks of illness. Second, it will integrate housing assistance, ending the present dual system under which housing costs are paid to most supplementary benefit recipients, while others on low income receive rent and rate rebates.

The new sick pay scheme, due to start in April next year, will introduce three flat rates. The standard rate of £37 will be paid to people earning £60 a week and over. Those earning between £45 and £60 a week will be entitled to £31 a week, and those on less than £45 a week will get £25 a week.

The Opposition argues that the rates discriminate against the low paid, who are now entitled to the same rate of sickness benefit as other earners.

Labour MPs say they should be entitled either to the standard rate of sick pay or to their normal net earnings, if lower.

More than 40 tons of steel will be supported on piles over the turf of Wembley Stadium, the work will be completed in 36 hours, the architect responsible for arrangements for the papal Mass at Wembley, London, said yesterday (Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent, writes). Mr Gerald Murphy, of Murphy Barrie Newton and Partners, said that lorries bearing components for the podium (stage) would be standing by ready loaded, waiting for the midnight starting time for the unusual engineering operation.

The schedule was dictated by the need to allow for the possibility of a replay of the FA Cup. If the match was drawn on Saturday, May 22, Wembley Stadium would be in use again on Thursday, May 27. The transformation of the stadium into something resembling a cathedral to house more than 80,000 people would begin after that.

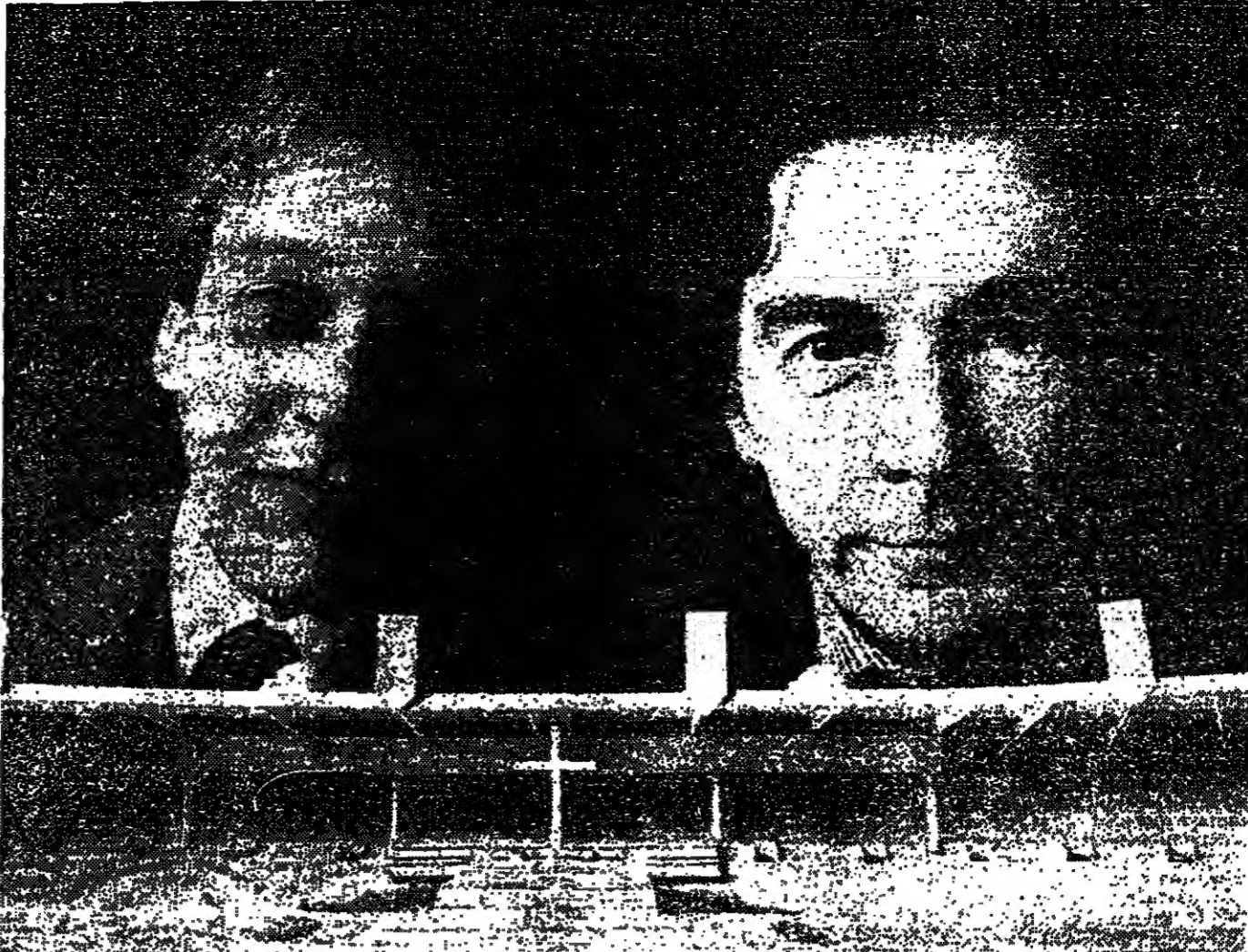
"We are asking firms to do things which normally they would say are just not on", Mr Murphy said.

The turf had to be covered with wooden boarding and with tarpaulins, public barriers had to be set up in the car parks; and the 44-ton podium structure had to be manoeuvred into place by midday on Saturday, May 29, he said.

Files would be sunk beforehand into the gravel strip which separates the grass pitch from the greyhound track, and at least one of the 50ft sections of the podium was to be placed and dismantled beforehand, as an experiment.

Mr Murphy said the stadium authorities had been particularly cooperative in planning those arrangements.

The stadium is the main venue for the Pope's visit, and tickets are being allocated by ballot. It was announced yesterday that because of the rising costs it was intended to drop the plan to have banners flying from the stadium lighting masts, and it was no longer intended to decorate the arena.



Mr Murphy (right) and Mr Peter Baker, assistant architect, showing the model of the rotating papal stage

36 hours to build Wembley papal podium

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Soho sex shops

Office 'mistaken for brothel'

By Richard Evans

The Soho offices of Private Eye magazine are regularly mistaken for a brothel, a London planning appeal was told yesterday.

Mr George Beach, who was giving evidence for Pressdram, publishers of the magazine, said office secretaries were solicited by people visiting the sex shop below.

"There are various people who, from time to time, visit the shop and are under the impression that the upper floors are used as a brothel. On numerous occasions my clients have their buzzers rung during normal working hours by people who feel they are running a brothel", he said.

Mr Beach said Pressdram formally objected to the appeal by Stonerealm, against an enforcement notice issued by Westminster City Council, alleging infringement of planning regulations at the shop at 34 Greek Street. The appeal is the first of 29 by London sex shop operators.

The council's enforcement orders involve premises in Soho and Paddington allegedly operating without planning permission should be granted.

But Mr Leslie Hardcastle, chairman of the Soho Society, a local amenity group, said there were 164 such establishments in Soho and they were destroying the area. "We are not attacking the sex industry as such, but the proliferation of it."

The sex industry had led to traders moving out of Soho and new enterprises had failed to take their place. People paid high rent to use premises as sex shops and other traders could not compete.

He said some businesses employed touts to attract custom. Some customers roamed the area afterwards "looking for action".

Mr Victor Sassie, proprietor of the Gay Hussar restaurant at 2 Greek Street, said: "There is not one customer who comes into my restaurant at lunchtime or dinner who does not pass some comment about the pornographic shops down our area. We have reached saturation point."

Mr Leslie Blake, counsel for Stonerealm, said Westminster City Council's policy did not take into account the reality of the situation.

"The plain fact is that, as stated by the council, it is a characteristic of the Soho area to be associated with the sex industry. The city council states it is part of the flavour and character of the area", he said.

There was a demand for the services provided by sex shops and cinemas.

"One does seriously raise the question whether the departure of sex shops would leave a vacuum to be filled by something which may be even more undesirable as far as local people are concerned, something darker and more sinister than the operation of these shops and cinemas."

He accused the council of taking an idealistic view of Soho. Sex establishments conformed with the character of the area and planning

permission should be granted.

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London Transport warning

By Michael Bailly, Transport Correspondent

The Government will act on London's transport problems if London Transport and the Greater London Council fail to come up with proposals for a better system, Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, said yesterday.

"If the Greater London Council is unable to fulfil its responsibilities there is no question of the Government's standing by while London Transport trends air", he told the Commons transport committee. But under questioning from all-party MPs Mr Howell was vague about what the Government might do and reluctant to use government funds to finance cheap fares.

"I agree that a low fares system is desirable in a large conurbation", he said. "The question has to be faced: Who pays? The tragedy of the Fares Fair scheme was that this question was neglected, which is impossible and illegal results."

He agreed that there was a strong case for government finance for London's transport, but that was already recognized in an allocation of 40 per cent of the available government support for only 12 per cent of the population.

Total grants to London Transport were about £250m, or a third of revenue, which was lower than many cities abroad but higher than some including Tokyo, and London took a quarter of the national roads budget and a quarter of British Rail's subsidy.

"It is a difficult proposition to support that the rest of the country should put its hand even deeper into its pocket to support London", he said.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Littlejohn on robbery charge

Kenneth Littlejohn, who once claimed he was recruited by British intelligence to spy against the IRA, told a court in Chesterfield yesterday that he was innocent of involvement in an armed robbery in Derbyshire (our Chesterfield correspondent writes).

Mr Littlejohn, aged 40, a screenwriter from Birmingham, was identified in court only as Kenneth Austin, his changed surname. He was remanded in custody until tomorrow charged with stealing £15,000 from Mr Terence Hogarth at North Wingfield, near Chesterfield, on Monday, and before doing so putting Mr Hogarth in fear of being subjected to force. Reporting restrictions were lifted.

Mr Philip Blore, for the prosecution, said that at 1 am on Tuesday, West Midlands police stopped a car driven by Mr Littlejohn at Castle Bromwich and found inside a hand gun, 12 rounds of live ammunition, and almost £1,000.

Petrol bomb maker jailed

Barry McGowan, aged 22, of Bancroft House, Battersea, south London, was jailed for three years by the Central Criminal Court yesterday for possessing petrol bombs intending that they should be used to destroy or damage property.

The prosecution said fingerprints of McGowan's manufacturer, were found on milk bottle bombs which police found in a shed during last summer's riot.

Body of vicar's wife found

The naked body of Mrs Catriona Mortimer, a vicar's wife and a mother of three, was found in a field in Warwickshire. Her clothes were piled neatly near by and tablets were discovered inside her car found near the field.

The police were trying yesterday to trace her husband, the Rev Lawrence Mortimer, who is on holiday in Germany. Mrs Mortimer, aged 27, of Armorial Road, Coventry, was a student at Warwick University and had recently joined an all-women rock group.

Pilots escape Hunter crash

A RAF officer and a civilian ejected from a Hawker Hunter jet just before it crashed on take-off at the Royal Aircraft Establishment at Farnborough, Hampshire, yesterday.

The two, both test pilots, who were taken to the Cambridge Military hospital at Aldershot, were comfortable last night.

Arsonist hunt after death

A squad of 40 policemen are searching Grimsby for an arsonist after three fires, in one of which a man died.

On Tuesday a woman was rescued by passing dustmen from a fire in her home. Last weekend 14 people were saved from a block of flats when a blaze started on the landing.

New Act worries rescue men

The Search and Rescue Dog Association (England) fears that the new Wildlife and Countryside Act which excludes most dogs from enclosures or fields with livestock, will impede their rescue work.

It is to seek legal advice on how to press for an amendment to the Act.

She is just one in half a million

Children can't understand adults' quarrels. Old people are confused, mothers desperate. Today 1/2 million innocent victims of conflict are homeless and destitute in El Salvador and neighbouring countries. Their needs are urgent. We are supplying: medical help - drugs, equipment, trained staff, shelter, temporary and permanent; food; clothing; seeds & tools for farmers; help for people to re-build their lives. We need money urgently. Please send as much as you can. Send your contribution with the coupon to the address below. Or through P.O. Giro Acct. No. 50999919.

DISASTERS EMERGENCY COMMITTEE

THE BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY - OXFORD

The British Red Cross Society
CAFOD - Christian Aid - Oxfam
The Save the Children Fund

Central America Emergency Appeal
Room 14, PO Box 999
London EC3P 3AH

Please enclose SAE if receipt reqd.

I enclose £ _____ as my contribution to the Central America Emergency Appeal.

Name _____

Address _____

محمد بن الوصل

Two cleared of Burke's conspiracy

Two men accused of a conspiracy concerning Burke's Peerage were discharged by Knightsbridge Crown Court yesterday after defence counsel successfully submitted that there was no case to answer.

Mr David Haring, of Nottingham Place, Mayfair, London, and Mr Boyd Mayover, of The Guild House, Croxley Green, Hertfordshire, both aged 26, denied conspiring with others to obtain money by deception through various means concerning the publishing of Burke's Peerage.

Mr Julian Bevan, for the prosecution, said advisers spent nearly £30,000 on the promise of an updated and heavily-publicized edition of the book, but all they were getting was a fourth reprint with supplement of the 1970 edition.

Burke's Peerage Genealogical Books was bought from Burke's Peerage Ltd in January, 1980, by Baron Frederick Van Pallandt, formerly of the singing duo Nicks and Fredericks. Mr Haring was given power of attorney and Mr Joe Goldberg provided £105,000 for publication of Burke's Peerage.

Mr Bevan said a team of salesmen was engaged to sell advertising space on the basis that the company was producing a new edition.

The matter came to light when Mr Barrie Penrose, of The Sunday Times, joined the sales staff for one morning and then compiled an article which appeared on July 6, 1980.

Directing the jury to return not guilty verdicts, Judge Paterson said there was insufficient evidence of the two men conspiring together.

TV industry seeking video copyright law

By a Staff Reporter

An organization representing film distributors and television companies has criticized what it describes as the Government's delay in reforming the law of copyright to prevent the commercial piracy of video tapes.

In a submission to the Department of Trade in response to a Green Paper on the reform of copyright law published last July, Video Copyright Protection Society Ltd calls for a very strict regime of planning regulations at the shop at 34 Greek Street. The appeal is the first of 29 by London sex shop operators.

The council's enforcement orders involve premises in Soho and Paddington allegedly operating without planning permission should be granted.

But Mr Leslie Hardcastle, chairman of the Soho Society, a local amenity group, said there were 164 such establishments in Soho and they were destroying the area. "We are not attacking the sex industry as such, but the proliferation of it."

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'Romans' trial adjourned

By David Nicholson-Lord

The trial of a National Theatre director for staging a scene of male homosexual rape was adjourned yesterday without further evidence being heard. It will resume today.

Mr Michael Bogdanov, aged 43, director of the play, The Romans in Britain, denies procuring and being party to gross indecency between two male actors. The prosecution is being brought privately by Mrs Mary Whitehouse.

Yesterday's hearing was adjourned after less than an hour when Mr Justice Staughton ruled on legal submissions by Lord Hutchinson of Lullington, QC, for Mr Bogdanov, and Mr Ian Kennedy, QC, for the prosecution. Private discussions were continued between counsel.

The jury was sent home at lunchtime on Tuesday after the conclusion of the prosecution case, which consisted of evidence from Mr Graham Ross-Cornes, Mrs Whitehouse's solicitor, on a visit to The Romans in Britain in December, 1980.

The lottery of buying house coal

By Baron Phillips

Coal, once the mainstay of the British heating system but now increasingly superseded by more modern methods, has been criticized by the Domestic Coal Consumers' Council for its varying quality.

According to a survey published yesterday, consumers are craving for a consistency in the fuel's quality. They say that it is impossible to buy the same quality of coal twice.

"It is a crazy system," Mr David Trench, chairman of the consumers' council, said. "With most things you buy, you describe what you want and that is what you get. But with coal it is a lottery."

At the heart of the argument is the grading system employed by the National Coal Board, which the consumer service regards as unsatisfactory. Under the system, coal is graded in three groups, with the first being the most expensive.

The survey showed that most coal users had never heard of the grading system, and often those who had, were muddled about the way it worked. People taking part in the survey showed a clear preference for the middle grades of coal.

As a result of the survey, the council is calling on the Coal Board to introduce a more scientifically based grouping of the fuel, to give consumers a clearer idea of what they are buying.

Chinese link

Cardiff is planning to twin with Xiamen, a port and administrative centre on the Pacific coast of China. If the city council accepts the plan, the Chinese Ambassador will probably visit Cardiff later this year.

Spring Gardens Number

Gardens of Garsington Manor
Tony Venison in an article illustrated in colour describes an Oxfordshire garden that has links with Bloomsbury and with many literary and artistic figures.

Orchids: the Hybrid Takeover
Prohibition of imported wild plants need not deter the orchid collector, as Wilma Ritterhausen explains.

Using Fruit Trees for Decoration
Arthur Heller suggests decorative shapes for fruit trees that may be used as ornamental features.

Frostproof Early Spring Shrubs
Despite the recent freezing temperatures, a wide range of shrubs will be flowering in mid-March, as Roy Lancaster describes.

Pleasure from Tulips
The merits of different types, starting in March and continuing to the end of May, are assessed by Christopher Lloyd.

COUNTRY LIFE
ON SALE NOW

Littlejohn
robbery
charge

Littlejohn, who claimed he was re-
by British Intelli-
court in Chesterfield
ay that he was in-
f involvement in a
robbery in Derbyshire
Chesterfield correspon-
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Littlejohn, aged 40, a
writer from Birmingham
was identified in court
as Kenneth Austin, his
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at North Wingfield,
Chesterfield, on Mon-
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Mr Hoar, in fear of
being subjected to force,
restrictions were

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McGowan, aged 17,
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damage property.

prosecution said
prints of McGowan
manufacturer, were
on milk bottle bombs
police found in a shed
last summer's riot.

dy of vicar's
e found

a naked body of Mr
ona Mortimer, a vicar's
and a mother of three,
found in a field in
Wickshire. Her clothes
piled neatly near by and
were discovered
her car found near the

the police were trying
today to trace her husband,
the Rev. Lawrence
Mortimer, who is on holiday
Germany. Mrs Mortimer,
27, of Arden Road,
entry, was a student at
Wick University and had
ntly joined an all-women
group.

lots escape
unter crash

RAF officer and a
man ejected from a Har-
Hunter jet just before it
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Royal Aircraft Establishment
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yesterday.

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were taken to the
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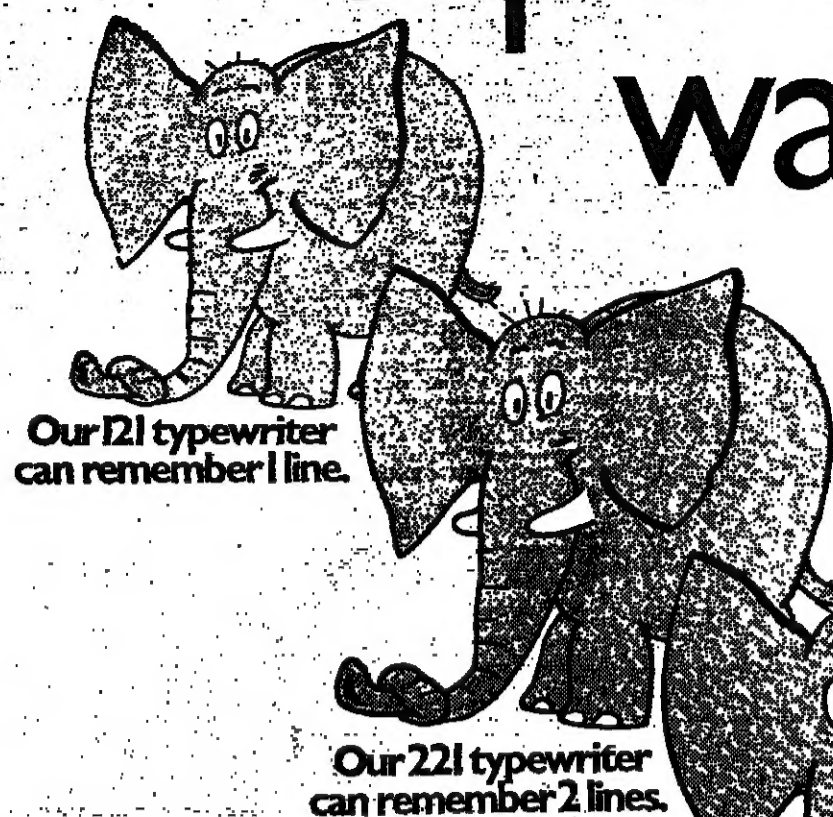
The Search and Rescue
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scue work.
it is to seek for an answer
to the Act.

ardens

Fruit Trees for Decoration
The following are the prices
of the following trees for
decoration: Early spring, shrubs
and trees for decoration.

MY LIFE

Whether you need a typewriter or a word processor depends on how much you want to remember.



It might help you choose if you stop thinking of typewriters and word processors as different animals.

Instead, try seeing them as different sizes of the same animal. With different sizes of memories.

So that some, for example, can store a short phrase like 'yours sincerely'.

While others can memorise the complete works of Shakespeare.

Let's start with a guided tour of our basic model, the Olivetti 121, and work up.

The smallest memory.

The first thing you'll notice is how quiet it is. Like someone typing in a cupboard.

When you take the lid off you'll have another surprise.

It seems empty.

Instead of levers, swivel joints, and springs there are microchips and sensors.

And instead of handfuls of clattery keys there's a 'daisy wheel' with all the letters on little stalks.

Whereas the old electric golfballs have about 2500 moving parts, our electronic typewriters have just 100.

This new technology gives you features unknown to the old.

It can centre headings automatically, for instance.

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The 121 can store a line of type.

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It's bigger brother is called the 221.

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It can memorise two lines or 100 words. What's more, it'll show them to you on a visual display panel before it prints them.

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With equal precision it will justify a line to the right hand margin, to give a neat edge like a book's, not a ragged one like a letter's.

It will also recall standard phrases on demand: your title, for example.

Your secretary just presses a key and it'll

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These features alone are worth the extra money (and if it's any interest to you, the 221 is seen as the 'hot' machine inside Olivetti).

But if you want a typewriter that can store even more inside you have only to look at our 231. It can remember seven pages. And print half as fast again as its smaller brother.

Our 231 typewriter can remember 7 pages.

Our new 351 word processor can remember 64 pages.

After this, you make the big step to our first machine with a memory store outside, our 351.

The floppy disk that holds as much as a filing cabinet.

The 351 stores its information on floppy discs, or, as the computer generation insists, 'disks'.

However you spell it, it's a great concept. Each disk can store 64 pages of information, and you can use as many disks as you need.

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The machine will type them for you at over 250 words a minute, with different names and addresses on standard letters, so that each seems individually written.

Even this Leslie Welch of a machine, however, is surpassed by something better, the ETS1010.

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For example, you can lease our 121 for as little as £5 a week.

The 221 for £7.50 a week.

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Whereas the 351 with the outside memory store will set you back around £15 a week. And the ETS1010 under £30 a week.

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While our ETS1010 word processor can remember 130 pages.

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Word processing

RFU gets a reminder from sports minister

SOUTH AFRICA

Nobody should underestimate the implications of what was involved in British sportsmen playing in South Africa. The Indian and Pakistan cricket teams were welcome to play here this year and it was only to be hoped they would still come. Mr Neil Macfarlane, Minister of Sport, said during question time in the Commons.

He added that the issue was something the Rugby Union were going to have to consider now that 100 nations in the world were playing rugby.

All governing bodies were aware of the Government's position on the Gleneagles agreement, and it was for them to advise their members, he told Mr John Carlisle (Luton, West, C), who had asked if the Government would issue advice to sportsmen intending to visit South Africa on the application of the provisions of the Gleneagles agreement to such visits.

Mr John Carlisle asked: will he emphasize to those intending British sportsmen that the Gleneagles agreement, however innocuous it may be, is merely a discouragement to sporting links with South Africa and that the Government has no intention of restricting the freedom of choice of sportsmen to play where and against whom they wish?

Will he advise sporting bodies such as the Test and County Cricket Board that they have no right to victimise players or to withdraw livelihoods from players who make their own freedom of choice to go to South Africa?

Mr Macfarlane: hope he will raise his surveillance of this problem to world problems and multi-racial sport at home and abroad. The Government signed the Gleneagles Agreement in 1977 and reaffirmed it last year, in Melbourne in October.

As for the Test and County Cricket Board, it is entirely a matter for them how to approach further dialogue with cricketers who have gone to South Africa. It is not a matter for me.

Mr Denis Howell (Birmingham South East, Lab) greeted with "who went to Durban?" said: The suggestion that I went with Aston Villa to Russia to give comfort to the Russians is ludicrous. I went to Russia to join me, as it is the return leg tonight, to send a greeting to Aston Villa and hope they complete the Russian football team?

The cricketers authorities have done all they can be expected to do to uphold the Gleneagles agreement and they have only been stopped from doing more by the deception of the cricketers involved here, a deception which has put the livelihoods of their colleagues in jeopardy.

Will he say whether rugby authorities have taken a similar strong line with the Gloucester and Cardiff clubs? In view of the importance of all this to world sport and the Commonwealth Games, will he either himself or through the Sports Council call together all sports bodies and consider this question for the collective good of British sport?

Mr Macfarlane: I will gladly endorse his wish that Aston Villa and other clubs do well in European trophies and championships.

The International Cricket Conference and the Test and County Cricket Board have made clear over the years that they will not have matches against South African cricket teams. A number of other international governing bodies have supported the Gleneagles agreement.

So far, the Rugby Football Union line is giving the direction and this something they are going to have to consider as over 100 nations of the world play rugby.

Individuals are free to leave this country to participate in sport, but if they do so they have to acknowledge what the problem of other international governing bodies have supported the Gleneagles agreement.

Mr Cyril Townsend (Bexley, Bexley Heath, C): As the Government has reaffirmed the Gleneagles Agreement, is it not likely that the people of this country in the long term will be more appreciative of the activities of these so-called sportsmen in South Africa are short-sighted, selfish (some) and unrepresentative of the British Commonwealth? (Conservative shouts of "Rubbish" and Labour cheers.)

Mr Macfarlane: I do not think anybody should underestimate the implications of what is involved. We are going to welcome the Indian and Pakistan cricket teams here. I can only hope that they will still come here and play in this country. They are welcome, as are other multi-racial sporting teams.

Mr Roy Hughes (Newport, Lab): Will the minister confirm that were still considering their response to the proposals.

Mr Peter Hardy (Rother Valley, Lab): The present situation can justly be described as absurd, not least in allowing weaknesses concerning the collection and use of information, which may be a factor as Britain moves into a state of being the dumping-ground for every dangerous item of waste on Europe and on the further side of the world.

Mr Shaw: I entirely repudiate his suggestion. He has referred precisely to the importation of Dutch waste, which is 95 per cent water. Mr John Farr (Harborough, C): As well as the importation of hazardous waste, we have the problem of its transportation within Britain and its disposal. Will he look into these two aspects as well? Mr Shaw: Arrangements are made under the site disposal authorities for the selection of sites which are suitable for handling special wastes. I have already reviewed the regulations for an anti-waste, which they are working satisfactorily.

Mr David Clark, an Opposition spokesman on the environment, (South Shields, Lab): Britain is becoming widely regarded as the rubbish dump of the world, not only for Dutch waste but also from the United States, Japan, Eire,

South Africa agents are at present in this country trying to recruit teams for boxing, rowing, tennis and so on. The Government should take steps to make those people persona non grata.

Bearing in mind that he signed the Gleneagles agreement, he should be forthright in condemnation of Mr John Carlisle's sports, Mr Denis Howell, of South African sporting links, particularly bearing in mind that he is chairman of the Conservative backbench committee on the Commons.

Mr Macfarlane: MPs are entitled to their own views and I would not undertake that observation. Whether or not agents are trying to attract sportsmen to South Africa, I would not know.

Labour MPs: You should know.

Mr Macfarlane: Labour MPs may suggest that I should know, but this is a democratic state and people are free to come and go if their passports and visas are in order.

I see it as no part of my job to monitor the comings and goings of visitors to the United Kingdom.

Mr Macfarlane: I have already reviewed the overall structure of the Sports Council with the aim of refining and improving its workings. I am in the process of slimming down membership by about one-third and the reorganization of the committee structure.

Subject to parliamentary approval, the Sports Council's grant in aid for 1982-83 has been agreed and I have already met with the chairman and agreed his budget proposals for that year. These reflect Government thinking by

Denmark and throughout the world.

A lot of this is being stored in East coast ports or is simply being poured down disused coal mines. This is an urgent problem. When can we expect some action from the Government following this review?

Mr Shaw: The Government took immediate action in relation to the particular instance concerning the importation of Dutch waste. That led to the regulation review and to the consultation which is proceeding.

As for the United Kingdom becoming the dumping ground, we have a significant legitimate trade in the processing of waste and much waste is imported which becomes primary raw materials for other industries, such as paper and board. There are many jobs at stake and it is my determination to protect them.

Council rents called tax on tenants

The latest increase in council house rents was a tax on tenants, Mr Denis Howell (Birmingham South East, Lab) said at question time in the Commons.

Mr Howell: The Government has been told by Mr John Stanley, Minister for Housing and Construction, that the average unregulated council house rent in England for 1981-82 was 12.5 per cent higher than in 1980-81.

Mr Campbell-Savours: This latest increase is regarded by the 1.5 million householders as a tax on council tenants.

In the northern region council tenants are being required to pay the highest proportion of their income on council rents than at any time since 1931.

Mr Stanley: At least half of all local authority tenants will not be paying the increase in rents which the authority is asking. Given the numbers of local authority tenants in receipt of supplementary benefits and rent rebates, there is a substantial measure of rent protection there.



Townsend: So-called sportsmen



Hughes: Agents in Britain

concentrating resources in the inner city areas.

My officials have also discussed with the council's officials their long-term strategy and five-year rolling programme which I expect to be submitted to me shortly.

Mr Dobson: When continuing his discussions with the Sports Council he should draw to the attention of the chairman the damage done by the unbalanced and ill-considered view which he and some of his colleagues made to South Africa in 1980, and the contribution which that made to the weakening in Britain to the back-up to the Gleneagles agreement.

He should make sure in future that the Sports Council does not subordinate the interests of the rest of sport in Britain to those pressure groups from South Africa who are seeking to force a racist regime respectable, and in this way not follow the example of the Tory Party backbench sports group.

Mr Macfarlane: To put the record straight, a fact-finding visit was made by representatives of the Sports Council in October 1979. On May 1 1981, the council agreed that it would continue its policy of supporting the Gleneagles agreement.

Mr Kenneth Lewis (Rutland and Stamford, C): A good objective of the council at present would be to provide more facilities for young people who are unemployed. There are many playing fields attached to schools which for large periods of the year are not used.

It is time he got on to the education committees and used his influence to get them to make use of these facilities.

Mr Macfarlane: Yes, I accept this

Lab): The blame for this third increase in three years lies squarely on the Government's shoulders. (Labour cheers.)

As an owner occupier myself — (Conservative cries of "No") — I am not greatly concerned that council tenants should have the subsidy reduced by 500m, nearly half, in a single year, and at the same time the Government is proposing to go up to £1,560m a year?

Mr Stanley: If he is in favour of cutting the mortgage tax relief for owner occupiers I hope that will be widely known. A lot of tenants would like to know that that is Labour Party policy.

He added that over the last decade, taking account of the period of the present Government and the period of the last Government, rents had remained broadly in line with earnings.

Unused land

The 35 registers of derelict land so far published reveal more than 20,000 acres of unused or underused public land in plots of more than one acre in size. Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Environment, said during question time in the Commons.

He added that more than 500 acres had been disposed of since the scheme started and a number of other sites were being negotiated.

Output expected to rise

recession. Manufacturing output in the second half of 1981 showed an increase of 2 per cent over the first half of the year. Total output was expected to rise 1.5 per cent in 1982 as a whole. The fall in January was disappointing but was the result of atrocious weather and strike action, particularly by Aslef. But this was only a temporary setback. For 1982 as a whole the Government expected a rise of 1.5 per cent in manufacturing output. In 1983 the improvement would be extended further.

and there are a number of issues which have emerged over recent months. A survey was conducted and completed two months ago which indicated, as a sample survey of 10 per cent of local authorities, that generally speaking schools are extremely encouraging, but there is much work to be done.

I have recently had a survey conducted by the chairman and managements of the regional councils for sport and recreation which shows good evidence of an increasing provision of school playing fields for dual use. I am not satisfied we are doing enough.

Mr Howell: In view of the unprecedented financial offers made to British sportsmen, and the fact that the Sports Council is taking through governing bodies and reducing the secondary school sports budget, it is not surprising that the colleges of education from 1,400 last year to 1,000 this year and to 500 in 1985-86.

If these reductions were made, the present system of colleges of education in Scotland could not be maintained.

Large numbers of students would not get even the 4 per cent increase in grant in 1982-83 in spite of the fact that the cost of living was going up substantially. The repeat year provision, which means that a student had to have a repeat year he would have to finance himself for that year.

This was an attack on working class students, and a working class background struggling through university who had to have a repeat year would have to abandon it.

The same was being considered for those who transferred from one course to another. What the Government would do was to make a grant student loans, a move which Labour would oppose.

The reduction of university places in Scotland had been particularly savagely attacked by the University Grants Committee. The crunch was coming for the next few months there would be a number of extremely disagreeable and nasty situations arising in Scottish universities.

Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, moved the

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Cigarette advertising doubts

A Government minister said he was doubtful about how great the effect of advertising was on cigarette smoking as a whole.

Lord Elton, Under Secretary of State for Social Security, said foreign examples showed the effect did not seem to be great. But advertising did have a particular brand people smoked, he added.

Lord Aireddale (L) had asked if the Government subscribed to the view that a society which allowed cigarettes to be advertised was one plainly not on which was strenuously trying to discourage people from smoking them.

Lord Elton: No. We are committed to doing all we can to reduce the amount of cigarette smoking and the death and disease associated with it.

He said later that the main advance in discussions between the Government and the industry on advertising was that all media advertising for sponsored sporting activities and most professional sports had been banned. These took place would carry the Government health warning in the same way as cigarette advertisements did.

The result of this was that the advertisers were paying for the Government's advertising.

Lord Brightman, formerly Sir John Brightman, was introduced as a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Home Office; Prime Minister; Social Security and Housing; Foreign Office; and the House of Lords (3): Canada Bill, second reading.

Britain not dustbin for world

ENVIRONMENT

Britain had a legitimate trade in the processing of waste and much imported waste became primary raw material for other industries, Mr Giles Shaw, Under-Secretary of State for the Environment, said, in response to Labour MP's contention that Britain was becoming the dustbin of the world.

Asked whether he had completed his consultations with industry and local authority associations about his proposals on the importation of hazardous waste, Mr Shaw recalled that following the department's review of controls over imported waste, he had announced proposals in December.

Consultation with industry, local authorities and other interests began on the same date. A few of the principal concerns

were still considering their response to the proposals.

Mr Peter Hardy (Rother Valley, Lab): The present situation can justly be described as absurd, not least in allowing weaknesses concerning the collection and use of information, which may be a factor as Britain moves into a state of being the dumping-ground for every dangerous item of waste on Europe and on the further side of the world.

Mr Shaw: I entirely repudiate his suggestion. He has referred precisely to the importation of Dutch waste, which is 95 per cent water. Mr John Farr (Harborough, C): As well as the importation of hazardous waste, we have the problem of its transportation within Britain and its disposal. Will he look into these two aspects as well? Mr Shaw: Arrangements are made under the site disposal authorities for the selection of sites which are suitable for handling special wastes. I have already reviewed the regulations for an anti-waste, which they are working satisfactorily.

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A lot of this is being stored in East coast ports or is simply being poured down disused coal mines. This is an urgent problem. When can we expect some action from the Government following this review?

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Vocation bias in education

SCOTLAND

There was no educational justification for the university cuts in Scotland, Mr Bruce Millan, chief Opposition spokesman on Scotland, said in launching an Opposition protest against cuts in higher education in Scotland.

He moved that the House condemn the cuts made by the Government, which were denting educational opportunity to qualified young people, causing disruption to university finances and staffing, leading to loss of morale in sectors of higher education, and imposing hardship on students.

His motion called for access to higher education to be made available at an adequate level of students' grants to those qualified and able to benefit from it.

He said that the Government had simply been saving public expenditure. It had not been concerned with the educational consequences of the cuts.

Britain did not overstep on higher education. The United Kingdom as a country was not particularly generous or extravagant in its provision of higher education. In comparison with most of its industrial competitors, it spent relatively poorly on higher education.

It was encouraging that universities in its industrial, manufacturing and economic structure.

What was happening was part of a pattern affecting all young people leaving school. It amounted to a general denial of educational and employment opportunity. There was an appalling problem of unemployment among school leavers, especially those with no qualifications.

The Government had gone beyond closing two colleges of education to British sportsmen, and the fact that the Sports Council is taking through governing bodies and reducing the secondary school sports budget, it is not surprising that the colleges of education from 1,400 last year to 1,000 this year and to 500 in 1985-86.

If these reductions were made, the present system of colleges of education in Scotland could not be maintained.

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Government amendment which stated:

"That this House recognises the need for higher education in Scotland to bear a proportion of reductions in public expenditure and commends the steps taken by the Government and the University Grants Committee to re-order priorities to ensure a high standard of provision consistent with national needs."

He said that in the session 1981-82, 45,000 students were taking full-time courses at the eight Scottish universities; 17,000 in the central institutions and colleges of education and 11,000 taking full-time or sandwich courses in further education colleges, a total of 73,000 compared with 68,000 in 1978-79 and a projected total of 69,000 in 1984-85.

Government spending plans allowed for a contraction in teacher training to match the declining secondary school population, but enabling grants to colleges of education to be maintained at about the current level.

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NEWS IN SUMMARY

Change of milk code by Nestlé

Washington. — Nestlé of Switzerland has agreed to respect World Health Organization restrictions on advertising powdered milk, the company announced here today.

Religious, union and consumer organizations have boycotted Nestlé's powdered milk since July 1977 because of the company's promotion campaign in the Third World, accusing it of encouraging mothers not to nurse their babies.

On May 21 last year, the United States drew protest by voting against adoption of the WHO code, which prohibits mass media advertising of powdered milk for infant feeding and also distributing of free samples.

OECD chief to stay in office

Paris. — Mr Emile van Lennep, secretary-general of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), has agreed to serve out the rest of his term until the end of 1984, the organization announced.

The decision to keep the former Dutch civil servant in office ends a stalemate among the organization's 24 member countries, who were said to be unable to agree on a possible successor. Mr van Lennep, aged 67, has been head of the OECD secretariat for 12 and a half years and had planned to leave the post at the beginning of next month.

Airline seeks wage cuts

Brussels. — Sabena airlines has asked its staff to accept wage cuts of up to 17 per cent to help the company, in severe financial difficulties, save a billion francs (about £11m) this year.

The proposed cuts for the 10,000 Sabena workers were part of a series of austerity measures announced by Mr Carlos van Rafeleghen, the airline's president, including compulsory retirement at the age of 55 for aircrews.

Poet stifled by acclaim

Athens. — The public demands that go with the Nobel Prize are so great that Mr Odysseus Elytis says he has not written a line of poetry since he won the prize in 1979.

US presses on with navy war games off Libya

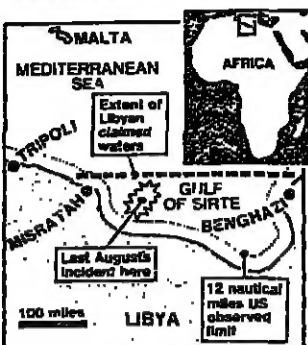
From Mohsin Ali, Washington, March 17

The United States is expected to hold fresh naval manoeuvres off the coast of Libya in the Gulf of Sirte, where United States aircraft shot down two Soviet-built Libyan aircraft during manoeuvres last August.

Mr John Lehman, the Navy Secretary, who yesterday forecast the possibility of new naval exercises, said that he did not know when they would take place. But, he said, it was a safe assumption that it could be within six months.

A United States Navy spokesman said today that the Gulf of Sirte, which Libya claims as coastal waters, was an ideal place for naval exercises and missile practice because it would not interrupt ordinary Mediterranean commercial traffic.

Mr Lehman said: "We will not be intimidated from our international rights" by Colonel Muammar Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, any more than "we were before".



[His statement brought a swift response from Libya, which accused the United States of planning an invasion (Reuters reports).

The official Libyan news agency Jana said in a commentary: "In this case Libya must get ready to confront a big state and this means a third world war is imminent, for which the American Administration is held responsible."

The United States Navy spokesman pointed out that nearly all countries, including the Soviet Union which supports Libya, recognize only a three-mile or a 12-mile territorial limit. He said that the exercises last August were held more than 60 nautical miles from Libyan territorial waters.

Forecast of the new exercises came after continued strong United States disagreement of the Libyan Government, which the Reagan Administration accuses of supporting international terrorism and subversion.

President Reagan last week

ordered a ban on the import of Libyan oil into the United States and other trade sanctions. The State Department said that the ban would end United States reliance on Libya to meet a part of its crude oil needs and would cut off the flow of dollars to Libya.

Other sanctions included the banning of export to Libya of American high technology items which could have both civilian and military uses.

Last December, President Reagan called on the 1,500 Americans living in Libya — most of them working on the oil fields — to leave the country as soon as possible because of the danger to them by Colonel Gaddafi's government.

The State Department said the measures were in response to continuing Libyan activity which violated accepted international norms of behaviour. "Libya's large financial resources, vast supplies of Soviet weapons, and active efforts to promote instability and terrorism make it a serious threat to a large number of nations and individuals, particularly in the Middle East and Africa."

The Libyans' claim that their territorial waters extend 12 nautical miles beyond a line drawn at latitude 32 degrees, 30 minutes north (Denis Taylor writes). They thus present the whole of the Gulf of Sirte as an inland sea.

According to the Americans, their aircraft last August shot down Libyan fighters about 15 to 20 miles south of the claimed Libyan limit. But the United States legally recognizes only a three-mile territorial limit, while observing 12 miles. The Americans say the incident last year occurred about 60 miles from the nearest point.

The Libyan counterclaim is that the distance was less than 30 miles. In any case, Tripoli's claim has no basis in international law.

In 1974, the United States affirmed that a Libyan claim that part of the Gulf of Sirte was Libyan territorial waters, was in violation of international law. Besides, the claim covered waters which could not be regarded historically as Libyan.

Under present international law, only a state with a bay measuring 24 miles or less across at its entrance can regard the waters thus enclosed as territorial. The width of the Gulf of Sirte completely excludes it from consideration.



Haughey finds harmony

Mr Charles Haughey, the Irish Prime Minister, attending a St Patrick's Day Mass in Washington with his wife before having talks and lunch with President Reagan yesterday (Nicholas Ashford writes).

President Reagan is proud of his and his wife's Irish ancestry and has paid considerable personal attention to the Northern Ireland problem since his inauguration. He has offered American assistance to help to achieve a lasting solution if this is sought by both Dublin and London.

Since then Mr William Clark, the

National Security Adviser, has visited Ireland and Britain, and the Administration has expressed its satisfaction at the outcome of last November's meeting between the British and Irish Prime Ministers.

American policy towards Northern Ireland has the broad support of both the Irish and British Governments, and yesterday's talks were not expected to encounter any new obstacles. However, President Reagan is keenly aware there is a vocal section of the American-Irish population which would like the Administration to take a stronger line on Irish unity.

Shortly before the two leaders met, a group of 52 senators and congressmen said they were committed to the goal of Irish unity based on reconciliation between Protestants and Catholics. The group, known as The Friends of Ireland, said "unity they had in mind could not be achieved by the bomb or the bullet, nor the official coercion of any section of the community, but by the consent, freely given, of a majority of all people of Northern Ireland."

The group includes prominent American-Irish congressmen such as Mr Edward Kennedy and Mr Thomas O'Neill.

British setback for Buckley mission

By Our Foreign Staff

A United States delegation led by Mr James Buckley, a senior State Department official, yesterday received a further setback to its hopes of rallying European support behind a new programme of economic and financial pressures on the Soviet Union in the wake of the Polish crisis.

During a day of talks in London with Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, and other senior officials from the Foreign Office, the Americans were told that the British Government did not consider the time ripe for a limitation of new export credits to Moscow.

After abandoning its attempt to persuade West Europeans to end financial assistance for the Siberian gas pipeline deal, the Reagan Administration now wants the Europeans to stop all further subsidized export credits and export insurance

guarantees.

In a newspaper interview earlier this week, Lord Carrington explained that he was not in favour of introducing more economic measures against the Soviet Union at this stage because the West had to keep some cards up its sleeve in case the situation in Poland worsened. The Foreign Secretary and his officials were understood to have also pointed out that British industrial trade with the Soviet Union was much more important to the British economy than American industrial trade with Moscow was to the United States.

Mr Buckley and his colleagues, who visited Paris and Bonn earlier this week, had heard similar arguments from the French and West German Governments. After his talks in London he was travelling on to Rome and Brussels for discussions with Italian, Nato and EEC officials.

Britain sinks wine plan

From Ian Murray, Brussels, March 7

Britain today blocked proposals by the European Commission to cut the wine surplus and ease the wine war between France and Italy. The proposals before the Agricultural Council were to buy in 7,000,000 hectolitres of wine for conversion into alcohol.

Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith,

Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said: "What is the use of reducing a wine lake to create an alcohol lake?" He was particularly concerned because of the effect the extra alcohol would have on the British industrial alcohol industry, which provides 30 per cent of the community's needs.

Out of the shadows of exile

By Hazhir Teimourian

Admiral Ahmad Madani, the former Iranian Defence Minister, alleged last week to have received millions of dollars in secret from the United States to set up a military force to combat any Communist takeover of Iran after Ayatollah Khomeini's death, has come out of the shadowy world of political exiles he has inhabited since leaving Iran in September, 1980.

In an exclusive, three-hour interview with *The Times*, he said the reports, first published in the *New York Times* and attributed to sources within the United States intelligence organizations, were in the main untrue, though he would welcome aid requiring no commitments in return.

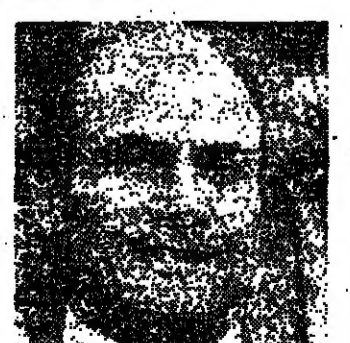
"The only commitment that is acceptable to me", he said, "is to the freedom of the Iranian people from the yoke of the evil men who have usurped our revolution."

The articles in *The New York Times* had alleged that Mr Madani and General Bahrman Arjmand, a former Chief of Staff under the Shah, were training 6,000 Iranian officers and men in south-east Turkey, with the admiral's being the larger body.

Asked to confirm or deny that he commanded such troops, he burst into an old Persian poem to the effect that no gentleman would reveal the secrets of the love

bed in the market-place. "Not until the time was right, anyway!", he added, joining in the laughter of adoring supporters from among Iranian exiles.

Mr Madani, aged 52, is soft-spoken and surprisingly mild-mannered for someone with a reputation as a harsh suppressor of Iranian Arab nationalists in the southern province of Khuzistan soon after the revolution three years ago.



Admiral Madani: Hiding behind an old Persian poem.

He described the nationalists as separatists in league with Iraq and right-wing governments in the West who feared the Iranian revolution, though they also received aid from extreme left-wing groups. "I want to preserve the full cultural diversity of all the various peoples of

Iran," he said. "I want as much devolution of power away from the central Government as is possible."

He then, however, burst into another poem to the effect that: love among the people mattered most. "Then, even Hindus and Turks could become the truest of compatriots," Mr Madani says he has followed the course of Iranian politics all his life, since he joined the social-democratic National Front of Dr Mossadeq, the late Prime Minister, in the early 1950s, while still training at the Naval College in Portsmouth.

When he was expelled in 1971 from the Iranian Navy by the Shah, for insisting on the need to end widespread corruption in the armed forces, his attachment to the opposition was a contributing factor because he subsequently devoted a great deal of his time to semi-clandestine activities in liberal circles.

After the revolution in February, 1979, he became governor of Khuzistan Province and Minister of Defence in the government of Mr Mehdi Bazargan. In the presidential elections of 1980 he was runner-up to Mr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, who is also in exile.

Asked about Mr Bani-Sadr and other contenders for power, he said that cooperation among all such patriots is essential if Iran is to be saved from further suffering.

Cartoonist tells of scoop offer

From Moshe Brilliant, Jerusalem, March 17

Mr Ranan Lurie, the political cartoonist of *The Times*, testified today that details of Mr Menachem Begin's mental state volunteered by Mr Arye Naor, the Cabinet secretary, had partly influenced his cartoon showing the Prime Minister kicking the globe apart.

Mr Lurie was cross-examined for the second day today before a civil service disciplinary court as the chief witness against Mr Naor, who is charged with conduct unbecoming a civil servant liable to damage the state.

Mr Naor, he stated, had volunteered scoops, including information about Mr Begin, in 1980 because he wanted a job with *Die Welt*, the West German newspaper, which Mr Lurie then represented. Mr Naor had expected the Likud Government to fall.

Among the items allegedly offered by the Cabinet secretary was a purported dialogue between President Carter and Herr Schmidt in the course of which Mr Carter allegedly told the Federal Chancellor that he would better place to exert political pressure on Israel because there were no Jews in West Germany.

Mr Naor leaked the story five days before the American presidential elections remarking that it would knock Mr Carter out of office. The trial continues.

Americans land troops in Sinai

From Christopher Walker, Tel Aviv, March 17

More than 600 combat troops from the elite 82nd Airborne Division, the main unit in the United States rapid deployment force, landed in southern Sinai today to join the multi-national peace-keeping force.

They arrived direct from their base in North Carolina. A proposal that they should parachute had been overruled.

They will be joined by other Americans and forces from nine other countries, including Britain, to make up the 2,500-strong force that will patrol Sinai.

The American decision to base members of the rapid deployment force in Sinai has caused consternation in the Arab world and today their commander, Lieutenant-Colonel William Garrison, attempted to dispel fears that the force might be available for other duties in the event of a Middle East flare-up.

"We do not anticipate any change in our mission. We are assigned to the multi-national force and we will follow the orders of the multi-national force," he said.

Under terms agreed between Israel, Egypt and the United States, the force will begin operating in April 25. It will be charged with reporting any breaches of the 1979 peace treaty and maintaining freedom of navigation through the strategic Strait of Tiran.

Other troops will be supplied by Fiji, Colombia, Uruguay and The Netherlands. Britain will contribute 35 members to the headquarters; Italy a naval unit; Australia and New Zealand the joint unit of 10 helicopters and France a field hospital and fixed-wing aircraft.

The arrival of the American troops was warmly welcomed during a joint press conference in Tel Aviv by Mr Kamal Hassan Ali, Egypt's Foreign Minister and Mr Ariel Sharon, the Israeli Defence Minister.

Qaboos attacks Russian Middle East expansion

By Edward Mortimer

A solution to the Palestinian problem is necessary to halt "the interference in the Arab world of the forces of Soviet Imperialism, which exploits the situation for its own ends," Sultan Qaboos said at a banquet in his honour at Guildhall.

The Sultan, who is on the second day of his state visit to Britain, earlier in the day held "extremely friendly and cordial talks" with Mrs Thatcher, who entertained him at lunch at Downing Street.

Sultan Qaboos's speech revealed him as a man very much on Mrs Thatcher's wavelength. He said that Oman had "fully demonstrated its determination to carry out its responsibilities

The coded words of UN fear in Lebanon

From Robert Fisk, Tibnin, southern Lebanon, March 17

Lieutenant-General William Callaghan, the commander of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (Unifil), regards himself as a discreet man. So his public appeal this morning for a continuation of the ceasefire between Israelis and Palestinians in the south of the country was couched in the veiled, optimistic terms which he probably felt belittled St Patrick's day. Before his reviewing stand stood his own Irish United Nations Soldiers, sprigs of shamrock wilting on their blue berets in the midday heat.

But even the ebullient general could not hide his concern at the prospects for a continued peace in his corner of the Middle East's most tormented country. The time was holding, he said, and there was no reason why it should not continue to do so. Yet his little speech was laced with those code words that always indicate the United Nations' disquiet.

"Inflammatory provocative statements" had been made. Statements based on "short-sighted self-interests" did not serve the cause of peace. There were, the general said, "parties who often demand performance from the United Nations in line with their own interests and then do not hesitate in obstructing our work."

The general did not identify these parties, but he stared out across the heads of Syrian troops who had crossed the notional "red line" set by the Israelis in southern Lebanon and occupied an observation post in Beaufort Castle high above the Litani river. If this were indeed the case, it would have been a serious — perhaps a fatal — breach of the ceasefire, as Beaufort commands a prospect far into Israel.

The United Nations believes that only the Palestinians are inside the crumbling keep.

But there are other reasons why the United Nations' commander should feel ill at ease just now. At a brief press conference at the Irish battalion's headquarters town of Tibnin during the afternoon, the general made it clear that he would not necessarily have the sole and final decision over the deployment of the 1,000 United Nations troops which are expected to arrive in Lebanon within the next three weeks. In a specific military situation, he said, he would take the decision. But where there were "political nuances" involved, he would have to discuss the matter with the United Nations headquarters in New York.

And therein — though he did not say so — lies General Callaghan's present dilemma. United Nations officers claim that the new troops should be deployed along the 12-mile gap that separates the two United Nations zones of operations in Southern Lebanon, thus preventing an Israeli land invasion from the south. They also say that General Callaghan favours this deployment. But in New York, the Americans are said to be applying pressure against the idea.

Even if the logistical gap was bridged, however, it would not be of much use if the Israelis entered Lebanon from the south. General Callaghan refused to say whether he had issued any contingency orders to his men to resist armoured forces who might enter his southern lines. All he would say was that the power of the United Nations in southern Lebanon came from "its international moral strength."

A young Norwegian officer was somewhat blunter in private conversation today. "The Israelis say they are coming through," he said, "we will protect in New York and then get our heads down. They will go right through us and no-one will start shooting at them. We could not stop the Israelis if we tried."

Both in protecting the flow of oil to the world through our territorial waters of the Strait of Hormuz and in defending our national sovereignty against foreign-inspired and supported aggression which has succeeded, would have placed that flow in jeopardy. This was an allusion to the insurrection supported by Maronite Christians in the South Yemen which the Sultan's British-officers army defeated in the mid-1970s.

He was convinced, he added, that "our friends in the West have an important responsibility as well as a vital national interest to play their part in solving the problems that confront the Middle East today."

Photograph, page 14

A commission in the Army. How and when to apply.

You can make the first move at the age of 15, or you can wait until you're 20.

You can join the Army for 4 months, or you can make it your career.

Within these limits, there are a number of possibilities that might appeal to you.

While you're at school.

There are two ways of joining.

Firstly, you can apply for a 2 year Army Scholarship which will help you study for your 'A' levels or their equivalent. We consider this a preparation for Sandhurst.

After an interview, and if we think you have what it takes to be an Army Officer, we'll award you a grant of up to £1400 a year plus a maintenance grant of £750 p.a.

When you accept a Scholarship, in January or July, you must be between 15 years 5 months and 16 years 5 months.

As an alternative to staying on at school, you can apply for a place at Welbeck, the Army's own sixth form college, which provides an education aimed at a commission in one of the Army's technical corps.

To qualify, you must be well up to GCE or SCE 'O' level standard in English Language, Mathematics, Physics and at least two other subjects, preferably including Chemistry.

At the time of joining in January or September, you must be between 16 years and 17 years 5 months.

Success at Welbeck and satisfactory 'A' level passes will earn you a place at Sandhurst. From there, you'll have a good chance of going on to university.

When you leave school.

Three options are open to you.

If you already have or expect to get five 'O' levels, including English Language, you can apply immediately for a Short Service Commission of 3 years which can be extended later on by a further 1-5 years.

On the other hand, with two 'A' levels, you could plump for a full career, Regular Commission.

Either way, you'll start your training at Sandhurst learning how to be an Officer.

After Sandhurst, your salary as a Second Lieutenant will be £5950.

Another scheme which appeals to school-leavers is what we call a Short Service Limited Commission.

You could take advantage of it if you have a guaranteed place at a university, polytechnic or college of technology but

time to spare before going up.

Length of service is usually 4 to 9 months without obligation to rejoin the Army when you've graduated.

If you're going to university.

There are two schemes to consider.

If you expect to graduate before you are 25, you can apply for an Undergraduate Cadetship at any time up to your final year at university.

While you study we'll pay you £14,000 over three years in return for a minimum of 5 years service as a Regular Commissioned Officer after graduation.

A Bursary is similar to a Cadetship except that you commit yourself to only 3 years as an Officer and receive £2000 a year to supplement any LEA grant you may be awarded while you study.

When you graduate.

You can choose a Short Service Commission of 3 years of a full career, Regular Commission.

Although a degree is not a short cut to the top in the Army (qualities of leadership, courage and maturity are as important as academic qualifications) you will get ante-dated seniority for the years you've spent at university.

In other words, having completed your Sandhurst course, you'll join as a Lieutenant instead of a Second Lieutenant.

To start with, this means you'll pick up £7220.

Write to Major Floyd.

What we haven't covered is the job itself, your choice of regiments, the opportunities for promotion. Then there's the Regular Commissions Board, a 3-day selection process for Officer training.

It's all covered in a brochure we've written about being an Army Officer.

Tell us your date of birth and educational qualifications and we'll send you a copy.

We'll also explain about tax-free gratuities for Short Service Commissioned Officers — currently £3030 after 3 years — and pensions for Regular Commissioned Officers.

Address your letter to Major John Floyd, Dept. B7, Army Officer Entry, Lamdowne House, Berkeley Square, London W1X 6AA.

هكذا في الأصل

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Fake kidnap suspected in Granada

Granada. — Spanish police have detained the wife of West Germany's honorary consul in Granada on the suspicion that she faked her own kidnapping for ransom last summer, police said.

Frau Maria Magdalena Horwitz was taken into custody after an investigation into her three-week disappearance and a magistrate will decide if she is to face charges. She vanished from Granada on August 24 and reappeared in the southern Portuguese port of Faro on September 16 saying she had been abducted. Her husband received two ransom demands but no money was paid, police said.

The consul has been cleared of any involvement but several people have been arrested in Germany in connection with her disappearance.

Rawlings shuns ballot box

Accra. — The parliamentary system in Ghana ended with the December 31 takeover of the country by a Provisional National Defence Council, its chairman, flight-lieutenant Jerry Rawlings, has indicated.

The Ghanaian leader told a meeting at Bolgatanga in the country's upper region that "we are not going to put any damned paper into any box for anybody", implying there would be no more legislative elections.

Airliner catches fire on takeoff

Sana'a. — Four people were slightly injured when an Air France airliner with 150 people on board caught fire on takeoff from Sana'a airport in North Yemen.

The fire started in one of the engines of the Airbus and spread to the flight deck. The airport was closed and incoming flights were diverted.

Mother not told of Shah's death

Paris. — The mother of the Shah of Iran, Tajol-Molouk Pahlavi, died a week ago without knowing of the death of her son in July, 1980, the Shah's son, Reza, said in a statement here.

She was not told to spare her the shock because of her age and poor health, Mrs. Pahlavi died in Mexico on March 10 from a heart attack. She was 90.

FBI foils plot to invade Haiti

Miami. — Fifteen armed people allegedly planning to invade Haiti were being escorted back to Miami yesterday after Federal Bureau of Investigation agents intercepted them at sea.

They were charged with violating neutrality laws by setting sail from the United States to invade a friendly nation. It was the second alleged attempt this year to overthrow the regime of President "Baby Doc" Duvalier. The first attempt in January, was also thwarted.

Squatter city survives vote

Copenhagen. — The Danish Parliament narrowly voted for a government plan to allow Christiansia, Copenhagen's controversial "free city" squatter settlement to survive.

The decision came after a day-long debate in which right-wing parties had called for the closure of Christiansia, a former military barracks set along the city's waterfront ramparts, occupied by a group of 900 students, squatters and hippies.

Havana purges corruption

Havana. — The Cuban Government has arrested about 100 people in the past few days in a campaign to clean up state and private businesses.

In addition to managers, dispatchers and employees of 30 state-run businesses, about 300 people were detained for renting their services as waiters at food stores or for buying food to sell at a profit. Some are said to work in groups to gain control of the shop queues.

Angolans fear fresh raids

Paris. — Angola has accused South Africa of preparing to launch with Western support a fresh offensive and to kill leading Angolan politicians.

The charge issued by the Angolan Embassy here came after a South African raid into Angola. In Pretoria, a defence spokesman dismissed the Angolan statement as ridiculous.

Prison dilemma

Pontiac. — Ricardo Ellington is going to jail for theft, but officials do not know whether it will be a woman's or men's prison. He is midway through a series of sex-change operations.

The Brezhnev missile proposals

Western coolness greets Eastern promise

From Michael Maynes, Moscow, March 17

While the Soviet press today declared that the world's attention was riveted on the Kremlin, Western analysts were taking a cool-headed look at President Brezhnev's circumscribed offer to freeze deployment of Soviet SS20 missiles.

Newspapers portrayed the proposals as an important initiative to speed progress towards East-West agreement on limiting medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. They drew attention to the offer by printing the relevant parts of Mr. Brezhnev's speech to the Soviet-Trade Union Congress in bold type, and Tass reported effusive praise from communist and Western capitals.

The Russians have so far glossed over the cool American reaction, although quotations from East European papers said the United States Administration had discredited itself in the world's eyes by its attitude.

"It is becoming increasingly obvious in the light of the Soviet proposals," the Washington concept of Washington, which is seeking to conduct talks from a position of strength, has no real foundation," the Hungarian party paper *Nepszabadsag* said today.

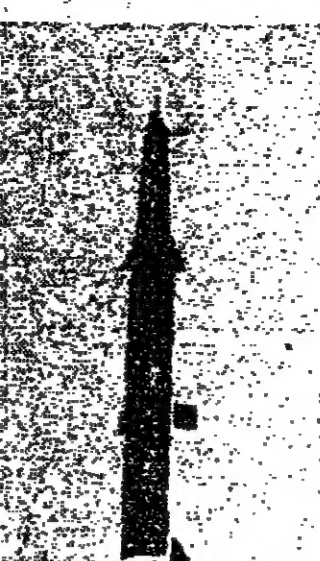
Western diplomats here were giving careful attention to Mr. Brezhnev's blunt warning that if NATO went ahead with the deployment of cruise and Pershing 2 missiles next year, the Russians would take retaliatory measures and create an analogous situation for the United States.

While the Soviet Union had deployed 300 SS20s with 900 warheads, 200 of them in European territory, and still retained 300 older missiles, NATO as yet had no missiles in medium-range nuclear missile arsenal in Europe if Moscow dismantled all its SS20s aimed at Western Europe.

The long hiatus in any real American involvement in international diplomacy occasioned by the 1980 presidential election campaign lasted until the beginning of last year when President Reagan took office. In spite of constant prodding by European allies, most notably the West Germans, it took the new Administration a full 10 months to make up its mind about arms control policy.

Even before this decision, the Salt 2 strategic arms limitation treaty was under attack in the United States Congress. The Afghanistan intervention by Soviet troops at the end of that year finally made it impossible for Mr. Carter to obtain Senate ratification of Salt 2 and the draft agreement was put in the congressional pending tray where it remains.

Faced with an increasingly vocal peace movement in Western Europe, the President seized the initiative with his support for the "zero option" — a NATO offer to cancel plans to modernize its

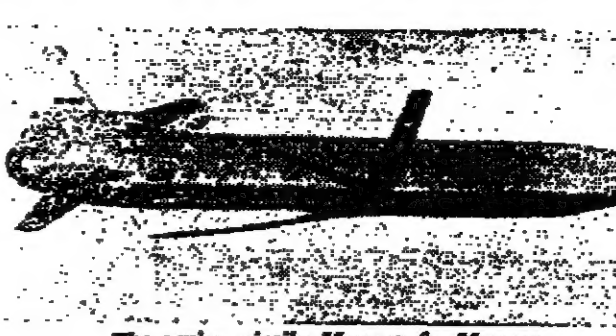


Pershing 2 missile: Heading for Europe.

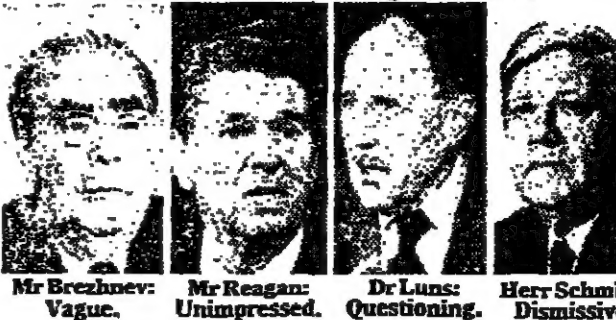
this category, so the Soviet advantage would be frozen. (Source: West Germany said today that President Brezhnev's offer was aimed at maintaining the Soviet lead and insisted again that both sides should do away with medium-range missiles.)

West Germany is due to be the site of most of NATO's future missiles and therefore the main target of the Soviet weapons.

A formal statement issued after the weekly Cabinet meeting said Mr. Brezhnev's offer was a repetition of earlier proposals. It pointed out that the Soviet Union



The cruise missile: Message for Moscow



Mr. Brezhnev: Vague. Mr. Reagan: Unimpressed. Dr. Luns: Questioning. Herr Schmidt: Dismissive.

could still strike at West Europe with its three-headed SS20s stationed east of the Urals and that the moratorium did not prevent it placing further missiles there.

"In the Government's view it is crucial that tangible results of the negotiations in Geneva should be achieved by the end of summer 1983." The statement said. "It urges a complete bilateral renunciation of land-based, medium-range weapons (and) measures the significance of the Soviet decision in terms of that aim."

Mr. Brezhnev's announcement, it said, indicated great

interest in the Soviet Union that the American missiles should not be stationed in Europe but this could only be satisfied by an agreement on a zero solution — total renunciation by both sides — in Geneva.

For the benefit of its anti-nuclear campaigners, particularly the left wing of the Social Democrat Party which is also urging a moratorium, it added that the Geneva negotiations could only be successful if the Soviet Union realised that otherwise American missiles would indeed be deployed at the end of 1983.

Leading article, page 13

Shooting breaks out in war of words

By David Cross

President Brezhnev's latest offer to freeze Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe at their present level, has again brought into sharp focus the almost total lack of progress being made in East-West arms reduction talks.

Since December, 1979, when NATO formally accepted the dual-track approach to intermediate nuclear weaponry in Europe — deployment of Pershing 2 and cruise missiles unless Moscow agree to cut its SS20 missiles — neither the Soviet Union, nor the United States has shown much willingness to do more than trade rhetorical gestures.

Even before this decision, the Salt 2 strategic arms limitation treaty was under attack in the United States Congress. The Afghanistan intervention by Soviet troops at the end of that year finally made it impossible for Mr. Carter to obtain Senate ratification of Salt 2 and the draft agreement was put in the congressional pending tray where it remains.

The state of the main East-West arms talks is as follows:

1. Strategic arms: Negotiations to limit the land-based missile and bomber forces of intercontinental range, as well as long-range missiles on board aircraft and submarines capable of striking American and Soviet territory, began in 1969 at the initiative of the United States.

President Reagan last November promised to resume strategic arms negotiations this year under the new acronym Start for Strategic Arms Reduction Talks. There is no sign of the talks opening before the summer at the earliest.

2. Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF). Under

the December, 1979, decision, NATO intends to deploy 572 cruise and Pershing 2 missiles from 1983 while seeking reductions in the 300 Soviet SS20s targeted at Europe.

Negotiations opened in Geneva on November 30 and have now gone into recess until the middle of May.

3. Comprehensive Test Ban Talks: Tripartite negotiations involving the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain began in 1977 to ban all nuclear tests and explosions.

The last round of discussions took place in November, 1980, and have not resumed pending a policy review by the United States Administration.

4. Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions (MBFR): These talks which opened in Vienna in 1973 between NATO and Warsaw Pact countries, are designed to reach an agreement on conventional

force reductions in central Europe. They have made little progress.

5. Conference on Disarmament in Europe: At the recent Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), the West urged the Soviet Union to accept a French proposal for a conference on disarmament in Europe to negotiate confidence and security-building measures.

6. Committee on Disarmament: This 40-nation body which meets in Geneva, is working on four separate types of international agreement covering chemical weapons, radiological weapons, so-called negative security assurances — assurances to non-nuclear weapon states about the non-use of nuclear weapons — and a comprehensive programme of disarmament.

Central America mediation



Comrades in arms: Senor Cayetano Carpio (centre), head of the biggest Salvadorean guerrilla force, in Lebanon to meet Mr. Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestinian Liberation Organization. Senor Cayetano Carpio accused Israel of deep involvement in El Salvador's war.

Nicaragua leaders try to ease tension

From Paul Elliman, Managua, March 17

Nicaragua's left-wing Government today appeared to have moved to ease the tension caused by the declaration of a state of emergency by suspension of publication of a newspaper which called it a "state of siege".

A government statement said the newspaper *El Nuevo Diario* had spread confusion by publishing a report which "does not correspond to reality".

Nevertheless, a decree issued on Monday night suspending most civil rights here remained in force, with the ruling Sandinista movement maintaining a noisy propaganda campaign against the United States.

The nervousness of the revolutionary Government has been increased by a

Mexico to sound out Cuba

Mexico City, March 17. — Mexico will take its peace plan for Central America a step further with approaches to Cuba and left-wing Nicaragua, officials said here today.

A weekend meeting between Senor Jorge Castaneda, the Foreign Minister, and Mr. Alexander Haig, the United States Secretary of State, left the Mexican Government cautiously optimistic about eventually ending the political upheavals in the region.

The meeting, the second in a week, ended with both parties agreeing that the peace plan — primarily aimed at ending the civil war in El Salvador — formed a working framework for further discussions.

Mexico is on friendly terms with Cuba and Nicaragua, and Senor Castaneda said he would present their governments with a progress report on his peace plan for Mr. Haig in the next week or so.

It is known that President Lopez Portillo of Mexico hopes to push all sides towards constructive talks to replace the threats and counter-threats of recent months.

San Salvador: A warning from left-wing guerrillas of a general uprising in El Salvador next week was followed by attacks in three suburbs in and around the capital last night. It was the second successive day of guerrilla activity close to San Salvador and was seen by the authorities as part of a campaign to disrupt constituent assembly elections set for March 28.

Yesterday's fighting in the suburbs of Mexicanos, Cuicatancingo and Ciudad Delgado was less heavy than on Monday. Only small arms fire was heard and the guerrillas were repulsed by security forces after about an hour.

Guerrillas' radio said that the country should prepare for a general uprising on the second anniversary next week of the murder of Archbishop Oscar Arnaz Romero. The radio told people to stock up on food and medicines to help guerrilla forces "when the decisive moment comes".

Tegucigalpa: A Honduran Navy patrol boat fought a gun battle with a vessel belonging into Honduran territorial waters from Nicaragua yesterday. The Navy Command said today. One Honduran sailor and an unknown number of crewmen on the other boat were wounded in the shooting.

— Reuters.

Arrigo Levi: A Personal View

Europe in grip of nuclear blackmail

The latest Soviet initiatives on theatre nuclear forces in Europe seem to indicate that the Russians are not really convinced that the 572 Pershing 2 and cruise missiles, which ought to be NATO's answer to their SS20s will ever come to be installed. This is the only reasonable conclusion to be drawn from their suggestion that the Geneva talks, that the two sides should aim at a new parity in 1990 of about 300 missiles each; and from President Brezhnev's so-called moratorium for the European region of the Soviet Union.

The moratorium, which would leave in their place the 300 SS20s already installed, while their number could keep increasing beyond the Urals (from where they could still reach large areas of Western Europe, and, anyway, they are mobile weapons), is not a serious arms limitation proposal: just a new step in Moscow's psychological war against NATO's plans.

Obviously, Mr. Brezhnev considers Western public opinion to be a weaker judge than some positive reactions of German Social-Democrats, he is right. His moratorium is in line with the long-term Soviet disarmament proposal, which would allow the Russians to keep in 1990 their 300 invulnerable and extremely precise SS20s; these are ideal weapons for a formidable first strike against NATO's key targets.

On the Western side, there would be about 150 British and French sea-launched missiles (which are good only as national deterrents) and what would remain of NATO's present theatre nuclear forces. Presumably the 108 Pershing 1 missiles and about 250 aircraft. Soviet atomic superiority in the European theatre would be confirmed. Europe's democracies would be more than ever under nuclear blackmail.

Can the Russians really believe that these proposals will be taken seriously? This must be doubted. The more likely interpretation is that the Soviet leaders do not think that the Euro-missiles planned by NATO have a serious chance of ever being installed. Their initiatives, by strengthening Europe's anti-nuclear movements, aim to make the introduction of NATO's Pershing 2s and cruise missiles even less likely.

Meanwhile, why should the Russians exchange existing missiles for paper ones? Does the West want to force upon the Russians a serious negotiation on limiting nuclear and conventional weapons? If so, it will have to convince Mr. Brezhnev that the Western powers are not paper tigers, as he apparently believes today.

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IF YOU WERE LOOKING FOR THE RICHEST MARKET IN SOUTH AFRICA, WHICH WOULD YOU CHOOSE?

Any British investor with an out-of-date view of South Africa could be missing a great deal.

The fact is that the consumer spending power of Black South Africans is catching up rapidly with that of the Whites. And before long there's no doubt Black spending power will have pulled ahead.

This is in line with South Africa's commitment to stability and prosperity for all her peoples.

For example, the Corporation for Economic Development assists Black South Africans in establishing

businesses. And the Bureau for Training helps to equip them with the necessary skills. (This policy has already created almost 100,000 new jobs).

So it isn't surprising to learn that Black spending is estimated to reach at least £5,000-million within 2 years.

However, the more astute investor will have realised that the best answer to the question 'Which market would you choose?' isn't 'Black' or 'White'.

It's the spending power of both Black and White South Africans that matters most.

Further information can be obtained from The Director of Information, South African Embassy, South Africa House, London WC2N 6DP.

The controversial chief constable crusading against political control

Anderton: evangelist with an accordion

In the past four years James Anderton has become a particularly public policeman. For someone in such a normally secretive, even taciturn, profession he has carved out for himself a fearsome reputation for controversy.

Even a Church of England minister saw fit to buttonhole him and point out that: "Please spare us any more of your sermons. If you will promise not to preach to us I will try not to be a part-time policeman". The House of Lords heard him described as that unspeakable chief constable, but in the Commons he had been called a "clarion voice of sanity".

In fact Cyril James Anderton, the 49-year-old Chief Constable of the Greater Manchester Police, who has commanded the biggest police force on Britain outside London for the past five years, does not appear to mind what people say about him or his opinions. For what is that, is that they notice them.

"There are serious attempts now being made," he says firmly, "to undermine the independence, the impartiality and the authority of the British police service. I honestly believe we are now witnessing the domination of the police service as a necessary prerequisite of the creation in this country of a society based on Marxist/Communist principles."

"The current concern over policing being expressed by certain political factions has got precious little to do with better community participation in police affairs or the improvement of democracy — rather it is the first conscious step manifesting itself towards the political control of the police, without which the dream of a totalitarian, one-party state in this country cannot be realized."

Anderton is shrewd enough to admit that no chief constable in the 1980s can avoid being involved in politics, though he describes them as "poison with a small p". In the six years since he became the chief constable in England and Wales at 44 (responsible for the Greater Manchester area of more than 500 square miles) he has acted in ways his critics see as political with a capital P.

In 1977, the year after he took over, Anderton launched 286 vice squad raids in Manchester in a drive to clear the city's streets of pornography and prostitution. In the process, Manchester force collected 160,000 separate books, films and magazines and in every obscure publication case brought to court there was a conviction. In 1976 there had been just five raids.

At the same time Anderton launched campaigns against the city's gay clubs, and indeed all forms of after hours or illegal drinking, and saw the convictions for drunkenness fall by 10 per cent. His containment of the National Front marches in 1978, where he deployed large numbers of officers and directed them himself, preventing the large scale disorder seen in Lewisham and Ladywood, won him a national reputation. Indeed, in the riots in Moss Side in Manchester last July he only cracked down strongly after leaving the local community leaders 24 hours to try to sort matters out themselves, and won a glowing commendation from the independent tribunal set up to investigate.

Many of his campaigns are described by his critics as "attempts to limit personal freedoms", a charge he most strenuously denies, but they are undeniably in tune with the Britain of Margaret Thatcher.

That is of no small significance because within two years — almost certainly before the next General Election — the Home Secretary may have to choose the next Chief Constable, the most important policeman in the land. James Anderton is a contender for the post.

"Yes I would like to go to the Met," Anderton says. "It is a tremendous challenge and regarded as the pinnacle any career in the public service."

But he is also aware that his very publicly-expressed views could count decisively against him. "I think I may have made myself a little too controversial to be picked," he says carefully.

"But I'm not going to keep quiet for my own private and personal gain," he adds quickly. "If, in fact, my strength of character, my forthrightness, resulted in the end of my police career,



James Anderton: It's not a job, it's a calling

then provided I am satisfied that what I have done I believe to be right then so be it. I am not going purposely to set out on a course to curry favour and win friends to satisfy my own personal ambitions."

In fact it may be the self-righteous tone of that justification rather than the political controversy caused by his public statements that may count most against his hopes for a promotion to London. At least one fellow chief constable says of him, "he's the only hobby I've ever met who seems convinced he's got a direct line to God".

Born in Wigan, the son of a colliery worker, on Empire Day 1932, Anderton has been a convinced Christian throughout his life. His mother took to extra sewing in the evenings to eke out the family's income.

"My background could be said to have been underprivileged," he said not long ago, "but I wouldn't have changed it in any way. I knew the warmth of a God-fearing family". By the age of 18 he had joined the Royal Military Police, for in spite of winning a scholarship in

Wigan Grammar School, he had already decided that he wanted to be a policeman rather than go to university. In 1953 he became a constable in Manchester. Another constable on the beat with him then remembers the station sergeant announcing even before Anderton arrived, "We've got a real good 'un coming from the college next week". His reputation has preceded him ever since.

As Anderton reached the beat at 21, the officer he has most often been compared to in recent times, Sir Robert Mark, was just leaving as a chief superintendent. Their paths have followed remarkably similar paths ever since.

Mark left Manchester to become Chief Constable of Leicestershire, and Anderton followed to be Assistant and then Deputy Chief there.

Anderton has used Mark's philosophy of conducting police business as openly as possible, and stating the police view in any public debate, with some vigour.

His staunchest supporters say Anderton can make this philosophy work because he has an instinct for the views

of the silent majority about what they expect from the police. Certainly he takes considerable pride in the flood of letters of support he received from the public when he cracked down on Manchester's porno shops. "Most people said it was long overdue. But people believe I came in like a knight in shining armour, wielding my sword of righteousness on behalf of all good people. That wasn't true. I responded in a sensible way to public complaint and about them. I acted within the law in a careful and deliberate way."

Never the less the tone of righteous indignation that he brings to his task is a source of consternation to some of his fellow chief constables, and has annoyed at least one significant member of the present Cabinet.

Indeed, his tendency to deliver lectures to those he meets has brought him the suspicion of the National Council for Civil Liberties. Last year its general secretary, Patricia Hewitt, visited Anderton in his specially secure "command suite" on the top floor of Manchester Police headquarters to discuss his community policing programme and his use of special task forces. "As soon as we started asking questions instead of just listening, he lost his temper," Miss Hewitt recalls, "he went red in the face and started shouting at us. It was extraordinary behaviour."

Anderton's stock was not hurt by the report of the independent tribunal set up to inquire into the riots in Manchester's Moss Side in July, which was chaired by Benet Hytner QC.

It went on: "Mr Anderton is regarded by all who gave evidence to us as a man who has a strong and abiding hatred of racial prejudice. This view of him was expressed by people of all shades of political opinion (including the extreme left) and of all races."

So this 6ft 11in tall man, whose black hair scraped back against his head and matching moustache make him look rather like a cheerful member of a barber's shop quartet, takes some solace from this support. But he does not intend to rest on it. He is still campaigning energetically (in

1979 he attended 197 public functions) and gave 100 speeches) and is running up the 11 flights of stairs from his basement garage at police headquarters every day to help him do it.

There are the small vanities. He is keen to keep his weight down to what he believes is his optimum 14 stone, and is considering taking up weight training again to do it.

There is a bit of do-it-yourself in his suburban home, and some walking in the Lake District with his daughter when he can get away. (His only child, she is studying the law.) His wife Joan brings him breakfast in bed on 7 of clock most mornings. It is a humdrum rather than an opulent life.

So what exactly makes James Anderton run? His critics maintain it is nothing more than untrammelled ambition, coated with evangelical fervour, but his friends point out he is the opposite of a calculating man.

Perhaps his missionary qualities have been overemphasized. He has not done any law breaking in more than a year, and as one of his senior officers puts it, "he isn't as tub thumping as people say he is, it's just the way he talks".

Certainly he deals generously with officers in his force, who have personal problems, but he is ruthless with dishonesty. He is proud to have thrown out proportionately more dishonest policemen in his time in Manchester than Sir Robert Mark purged from the Met in London at the height of his drive against corruption.

A defective himself for less than two years, he is not fond of the grey world where policeman and criminal exist side by side. Perhaps that is part of the key to his character.

And James Anderton is an accordionist. He was chairman of the governing council of the British College of Accordionists, until 1977, and somehow it is impossible to imagine any member of the Kings Squad pumping away at a squeeze box in his day and age. And accordion is not an ambitious man's instrument, no matter where they might like to end up.

Geoffrey Wansell
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Pregnant women and their birth rights

The ban on natural childbirth at the Royal Free Hospital in north London has provoked a vociferous protest from militant mothers around the country, which is to culminate in a mass rally outside the hospital in April.

The book, which results from a survey of 6,000 viewers of BBC Television's programme *That's Life*, does not take sides in the natural versus high technology controversy but comes down firmly in favour of women being allowed a choice.

It does not show that women are having inductions, pain-killing drugs and foetal heart monitors forced on them against their will but it does show that many of them would have liked more information about what was being done, or offered to them, and greater respect for their views.

It will stir up still further the troubled waters at the Royal Free by showing that almost two-thirds of the women did not feel they had reasonable freedom of choice about the position in which they had to give birth — the very issue on which the controversy at the Royal Free has been raging. A senior doctor there used to allow women to give birth on their sides or on all fours, if they so wished, a practice which is now to cease.

The idea of the survey came from E. Rantzen, who used to get frequent letters from women complaining about their treatment during pregnancy and birth.

She asked viewers who were expecting babies in 1981 to write to the programme. Out of the 10,000 replies, 6,000 took part in the survey, filling in detailed forms consisting of 111 questions, drawn up with advice from the medical profession. It is the largest survey of its kind ever undertaken.

The survey is a rich source of statistical material. Many of the results are compared with figures printed in a book entitled *British Births 1970*, published by William Heinemann Medical Books in 1975.

They show that the rate of home deliveries was expected to fall from 12 per cent in 1970, the use of epidural anaesthetics up (14 per cent compared to 0.5 per cent) and the use of pain-killing drugs down (15 per cent compared to 40 per cent in the mid-1970s).

Some of the figures are slightly distorted because the respondents were more middle class than the population as a whole. Thirty six per cent of the survey were from professional and managerial or better-off groups, compared to a national average of 25 per cent.

More significant than the bald statistics, however, are the feelings that the women themselves describe. A thirst for information, unsatisfied by busy or offhand staff, was frequently reported.

Hospital doctors were criticized for their high-handed attitude more often than general practitioners. Only 43 per cent of women said their hospital doctors were helpful and sympathetic whereas 69 per cent said their GPs were.

The distress that can be caused when doctors do not explain fully what they want to do is described by Angela, aged 19, who had to be induced.

"I wasn't given any reason why I was to be induced. The

doctor just came on his rounds, looked at my file, and said to the sister: "Yes, if Mrs P hasn't started by Tuesday we'll start her off and have her upstairs". Then he looked at me and said "OK?". What could I say? I was terrified and couldn't stop crying when my husband came to visit me."

Hospital ante-natal clinics predicted to come in for a lot of criticism. Long waits in hot and stuffy rooms, no refreshments, no creches for tired and hungry toddlers, long and expensive journeys and a lack of privacy were all complained about, such clinics. Many complained particularly about never seeing the same doctor twice.

The significance for Britain's perinatal mortality rates of such unattractive clinics was made plain by Catherine Boyd, of the Society of Women, who is co-author of the book.

She said mothers who only attended such clinics irregularly were often criticized as irresponsible, but the demands made on some women in terms of distances they had to travel and times they had to wait were quite unreasonable.

The increasing tendency to concentrate ante-natal care in hospitals was expected to be worrying because although it did not adversely affect middle class women who had cars and could more easily take time off work, it did put off working class women coping with public transport, unsympathetic employers, and it was these women who were most at risk of having stillbirths or handicapped babies.

How the 6,000 coped with labour

Drug Use	%
Pethidine	15
Epidural (epidural injection)	42
Gas and oxygen	23
General anaesthetic	5.3
Other	0.7
Total	100

Unless such clinics could be made more attractive to such women, they would slip through the ante-natal care net.

An example of the distance some women had to travel was given in the case of Pauline, aged 18, from Studley. She was expected to travel 20 miles to the hospital clinic at a cost of £3.36 return on public transport and visit it 12 times.

The unsympathetic attitude of some employers is also illustrated. Bridget, aged 24, worked in a factory. "My job entailed overtime and I was unwilling to give me a lighter job, resulting in my being rushed into hospital at 25 weeks with a threatened miscarriage."

In no area was the picture all black, however. Seventy six per cent said employers were sympathetic and 62 per cent got paid leave to visit ante-natal clinics.

Attitudes to high technology equipment similarly varied. Some found foetal heart monitors reassuring; others found it meant they could not move around and get comfortable. Some loved epidural anaesthetics, particularly those who had them for Caesareans; others felt it resulted in their having to have a forceps delivery.

The book emphasizes, above all, that no two women are alike and that childbirth will only become the rewarding experience it should be if the professionals grasp that inconvenient nettle.

Annabel Ferriman
*The British Way of Birth, compiled by Catherine Boyd and Lea Sellers, published by Pan, price £1.50.

Would the cries of outrage now reverberating round the establishment of self-styled liberals have been heard at all if the Metropolitan Police figures breaking down the incidence of robberies and other violent thefts between blacks and whites had produced the opposite result?

If, instead of showing that a greatly disproportionate number (as well as an absolute majority) of such crimes in London are committed by blacks, the statistics had indicated an equal proportion between black and white, would that most have been committed by whites) would not their publication have been greeted with acclaim by those who now condemn them?

In the light of many years' experience of the reflexes of the race relations pressure groups, and of those in the media who reflect their thinking, whenever there have been violent offences involving blacks, we know the answer to these questions now. What is condemned is the information conveyed by the statistics rather than the statistical exercise.

Indeed, this is virtually confirmed by those who, feeling uneasy about saying what they think, should have been suppressed, argue that if they were to be produced they should be "interpreted", which is a euphemism for explained away by social causes in the

manner to which we are well accustomed. Yet for Scotland Yard to have interpreted the statistics would have been for the police to enter the political arena, which is the first thing that the race relations groups would condemn if the police produced explanations of which they disapproved. Quite rightly, therefore, Scotland Yard took the view that as they were under pressure to publish their statistics they should be released without gloss.

The figures merely confirmed what everybody in and out of the police already knew. To suppress them would have been a political action which would have further damaged the morale of the police who have to face these problems.

Persistently the police are accused of stopping and questioning young black people more than other young people, and it is understandable that they should feel they owe the public an explanation. The public which is owed this explanation includes the innocent young blacks who are stopped and their understandably indignant parents.

The explanation is provided by the statistics. At the time the figures were produced, the Assistant Commissioner, Sir Robert Keir, stressed that black criminals were a small minority of the black population, but this is no reason for refusing to face the fact that in this particularly vicious type of crime, black criminals are predominant.

The Scarman report itself discussed the whole question of the recent riots in the light of the problems and difficulties specific to black communities. This done, what more natural than that the police should respond by producing the facts about violent robberies involving those communities.

They have done a service to the black as well as the white community by showing us what we face. To have appeared to suppress the truth would have been to attempt to bottle up public anger and risk its eventual explosion.

However, it is perhaps necessary to explain this anger to the black community. Some of the shriller voices who purport to represent them ask why this

particular kind of crime should be picked on? Why not fraud or motoring offences, say, in which whites presumably predominate?

The answer is simple. Some crimes are held to be more morally offensive, heinous and disgusting than others, and what disgusts most people about this particular sort is its wanton cruelty, heartlessness, and sheer inhumanity — particularly to the defenceless old and usually poor people who are among its principal victims, and who (whatever other crimes existed) used not long ago to be able to walk the streets of their neighbourhood unharmed.

The great law-abiding majority of the black community is against the vicious assault of blacks against whites, but the police nevertheless find reluctance among the black community to cooperate in helping identify or in delivering up suspects.

Likewise, while there is now a general assumption that there ought to be a due proportion of blacks on a jury when blacks are tried, there is an equal belief among police and public

(which the experiences of some white jurors does nothing to diminish) that black jurors may be reluctant to convict their own.

Yet the idea that juries should be balanced between races affronts our whole judicial history, in which evidence was tried on behalf of the community as a whole, not on behalf of its separate parts.

It was precisely for fear of such fragmentation of society that some of us argued over the years, not against all immigration, but against the extent to which it was permitted. Reason, alas, was defeated by the false assertion that immigration controls were racist because most immigrants happened to be coloured.

Which could not have been sustained if they had happened to be white.

I would like to think that the lobby which brought about this state of affairs regretted the results of its argument, but I fear they are still at it. When a police raid on a club in search of drugs triggered a black riot in Bristol in 1980, the instant response of the race relations

pressure groups was that it was a consequence of police harassment with some arguing that the answer must be, in a multicultural society, the legalization of cannabis.

Last weekend we had Mrs Shirley Williams saying that she and the SDP are considering legalizing or decriminalizing cannabis on the grounds that the present law creates policing problems with the black community.

So we are exhorted to suppress facts on crime, tailor our policing methods, compose our juries and even change our drug laws in the hope of buying peace.

It would not work. A nation is one community, under one law, or it is nothing to anyone's advantage. In the long run, the majority would accept the veto of a minority in such matters.

What the police figures do is to place a responsibility firmly on the so-called ethnic communities to show, by their cooperation, that they accept actively, in spirit as well as in form, the law of the nation they have come to join.

An article on this page yesterday did not make clear that an award of damages against Peter Sutcliffe, the Yorkshire Ripper, to the mother of one of his victims was an example of compensation ordered by a court, not of mediation or arbitration.

A new leader in the New Statesman stakes

There are still a few weeks in which to apply for the managing director, Johnny Johnson, tells me "plenty" of inquiries are to hand. I am told that some score of letters have been sent to interested parties, explaining the rules by which the choice will be made, setting out the sad plight of the *Statesman's* circulation figures (37,577 and falling), and reproducing the magazine's first leader, written in 1913 but still relevant.

The current front-runner is Hugh Stephenson, former editor of *The Times Business News*. This will come as a disappointment to his colleague and fellow-aspirant John Torode, with whom he shares a room at *The Guardian*. The only openly declared candidate so far, Alan Watkins of *The Observer*, is I am sad to report, flailing literates in his support hard on holiday instead.

Rumours that the forcible elevation of Bruce Pate, presaged a Social Democrat Coup have not dissuaded some left-wingers from applying. There is one who is, journalistically at least, more attractive than the in-house leftie, feminist Anna Coote.

He is Stuart Weir, deputy editor of *New Society* and once upon a time of this column. Weir is a former director of the Citizens Advice Bureau and editor of *Roof for Shelter*. He was script consultant for Jim Allen's award-

winning television play *United Kingdom* and his recent contribution to the Bennite book *Manifesto* argued that there should be a maximum national income of £28,000 (more than the *Statesman* could afford, anyway). He should be able to count on some support from one NS board member, Professor Peter Townsend, who was also among *Manifesto's* contributors.

Despite rumours, and approaches from more than one board member, Christopher Price, MP, will not be trying for the job.

Bountiful

Good news for Welsh minx and cormorants. After 10 years the Welsh Water Authority is to stop paying bounty hunters £2 for each dead rodent and up to £1 for each bird presented to its warden. The system, now abandoned was intended to protect stocks of salmon and trout.

The food chemistry group of the Royal Society of Chemistry began its 1982 programme with appropriate expertise yesterday when a symposium on recent advances in the chemistry of milk and dairy products was introduced by Dr G. C. Cheeseman.

Hard cases

Recently published crime figures may be contributing to some doctory decisions handed down recently from the judicial benches.

A judge, at Croydon Crown Court was considering sending a

THE TIMES DIARY

Has the Mekon triumphed? Is Dan Dare, pilot of the future, dead? It would seem so from the first edition of the revived *Dare comic*, to be published on March 27. The Mekon, the evil and big-headed green Venusian mastermind, spent the absence of 13 years since Eagle discontinued publication trapped in the core of a drifting meteor. In the first of the new issues he is liberated, but of Dan Dare the only sign is a tombstone in Highbury Cemetery.

PHS will not spoil the fun, but suggests that in due course Dan's descendants will be found to carry on the good fight. Watch out for issues five and six!

young convicted of theft to hospital until he heard that he was soon to leave for a month's holiday in Jamaica. The judge then took the opportunity to ban him from Britain for five years. Magistrates at a juvenile court in Welshpool have found a schoolgirl guilty of insulting behaviour likely to cause a breach of the peace after hearing that a passer-by was offended by the sight of her sniffing at a plastic bag.

Next case, please.

Herd together

Hurdy-gurdy players of the world will unite in an international hurdy-gurdy society to be launched by Doreen and Michael Musket in London this May. The hurdy-gurdy is not, repeat not, a barrel organ but a stringed instrument with a keyboard dating back to the twelfth century. It has to be played with one hand while the other is used to turn the handle.

The hurdy-gurdy has been called "the instant evocation of

the bucolic" but as the Muskets will show at two lecture recitals in the Purcell Room next month there is also a repertoire of hurdy-gurdy sonatas, concertos and chamber music. Preparatory to the new society's inauguration the Muskets are also holding a seminar for Britain's hurdy-gurdy makers this weekend, and at least half a dozen are expected to attend.

Warning shot

PHS holds out little hope for *The Connoisseur* now that the magazine, acquired by William Randolph Hearst in 1927, is finally being edited and produced in New York. The first American edition of this month's has a beautiful foreword by the editor-in-chief, Thomas Hoving.

In it Hoving mentions "my own favourite photograph in this issue" — 100. Joel's shot on page 100, a Renaissance diagonals through the heads. Turn to pages 100 and 101 and one finds a picture of

an anonymous American collector hiding his face for security reasons among a clutter of treasures, but Hoving continues: "Raphael himself could not have done better." Come, come.

German win

Having seen to it that the devil does not have all the best tunes in the country, the Welsh National Eisteddfod has seen that he does not monopolize the best tunes either.

In August, the strict temperance elders of the Eisteddfod movement are to try out at Swansea a prefabricated pavilion, cheaper than the steel one they have used in the past. The new model was originally developed by a German firm for use at beer festivals. Despite its origins the German design was much preferred to an Italian rival which was due to inspect it, blew down.

Congratulations to the new Bishop of Truro, the Right Reverend Peter Munford, who gets applauded for saying Grace. He clasped his hands and eyes and said: "O Lord, grant that we may not be like porridge — stiff, stodgy and hard to stir — but like corn flakes — crisp, fresh, and ready to serve."

No belting along

Richard Howell, secretary of the Company of Veteran Motorists, tells me that this band of 80,000 men and women devoted to advancement of safer motoring

has hit an embarrassing snag in its golden jubilee year.

Howell did a poll of our members on the proposed legislation to make seatbelts compulsory. He says "and, although I and the executive committee are in favour, three-fifths of the membership are against."

Howell himself always wears a seatbelt. My wife wears one on the lower end of the scale. He says that most accidents happen near home on short journeys. "You try telling people," says Howell wearily.

Stevas double

Norman Sir John Stevas leaves for Poland tomorrow to complete a documentary on the topic for BBC television. His will be the first BBC television documentary team allowed into Poland since the imposition of martial law.

It will film in Warsaw and the south, and around Katowice and Cracow where Pope John Paul II was brought up. The assignment completes a double first for our former arts minister: he also had the first private audience with the Pope to have been filmed for television.

Even chimes?

Because he is both a mayor and a hotelier, Bournemouth's first citizen, Gordon Anstee, has been chosen by the Foreign Office for an official visit to the Chinese city of Hangchow, during which he will advise on equipping and running a new hotel for western tourists and businessmen. Anstee, whose own, Broughty Ferry Hotel in Boscombe, speci-

lizes in offering separate facilities for children, is naturally delighted. Hangchow, the lake-side silk capital of "heavenly beauty", is, he says happily, "the most beautiful city in China."

Anstee leaves at the end of next month, and will be taking his table-tennis bat, but not the mayoral chain of office, which his corporation refuses to risk on the journey. He will also be taking all the ideas he can muster for selling British expertise and equipment; one of the first is that the Chinese should send members of the People's Liberation Army to train with the Royal Army Catering Corps, of which he is a former officer, at Aldershot.

First at the tape

An exhibition at New South Wales House in the Strand to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Sydney Harbour Bridge will include a piece of the ribbon used at the opening, signed by Captain de Groot.

De Groot was the military officer who unilaterally declared the bridge open, galloping forward on his horse to cut the ribbon with his sword before the Premier of New South Wales, who was supposed to perform the ceremony could get to it.

De Groot said he had been angered by people in the official stand who sat through the National Anthem, and claimed to perform the ceremony because of his war service. The Premier subsequently banned all newsreels of the incident.

PHS

سكرا من الاموال



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

WHEN THE POLICE CRY 'HELP'

By seeking to re-ignite the debate about capital punishment the Police Federation can hardly be expected to win this Parliament. In July 1979 the House of Commons voted by a majority of 65-119 against a motion that the death penalty should again be available to the courts. Front and back benches alike would for the most part be reluctant to go over the ground again when neither the arguments nor the facts to which they relate have since been revolutionised. There was no majority in this Parliament for the restoration of capital punishment nor is there likely to be.

The federation's purpose must have a longer view. It is also perhaps to rally public support for the police who are feeling a bit beleaguered even in their darker moments, deserted after the urban rioting last year, the barrage of criticism it brought down on them, the rising trends in most of the more publicly sensitive categories of crime, and the creeping propensity to public violence in word and deed.

Capital punishment is directly relevant to a very small part of this broad field of concern. But because of the acute difficulties that even its most limited application gives rise to, and because its presence in the absence of the range of penalties available to the courts is quite commonly seen as in some way indicative of the public determination to fight crime, it has to be considered on its merits at any given time.

The moral arguments adduced to show that the state ought not take life in punishment, though weighty and for some minds decisive, do not for those in the public argument. That must proceed to an examination of the utility of the death penalty in preserving the peace and good order of society. If it can be shown to be a uniquely effective deterrent against criminal activity that poses a continuing threat to life and safety, its reintroduction may be necessary. If that cannot be shown, it is better to be without it in view of the admitted difficulties surrounding its administration and the risk of miscarriage of justice.

So far the case for going back to it has not been made out. It is now claimed that circumstances have altered in two respects which shift the balance of the argument.

A PROMISE AND A THREAT

Mr Brezhnev's remarks on nuclear weapons in Europe contain a mixture of conciliation and threats, which is fairly familiar. He announced that he was halting the deployment of SS-20 missiles, and that if Nato agreed not to deploy the new Pershing and Cruise missiles he would "carry out a unilateral reduction of the number of our nuclear weapons in Europe as part of the future reductions agreed upon". If, on the other hand, the Americans start "practical preparations" for the deployment of their new missiles he would take "retaliatory steps that would put the other side, including the United States itself, in an analogous position".

First the offer, then the threats. The Soviet Union has already deployed about 300 SS-20s with three warheads each. Since they are mobile and can reach western Europe from behind the Urals, it is meaningless to offer to reduce the number "in Europe". Moreover, it is very probable that 300 is about the number the Soviet Union intended to deploy anyway, so the "freeze" may amount to nothing more than the completion of a programme though the Americans say they have spotted new sites both east and west of the Urals. If the Americans were to respond by not deploying the new weapons the European theatre would be left with a substantial nuclear imbalance in favour of the Russians.

Of course it can be argued that a strict theatre balance is unnecessary because the Americans have plenty of long-range weapons with

First there is the reported tendency for professional criminals to carry, and use, firearms in furtherance of their crimes. One consequence of which is death or injury to more policemen on duty. Second, there is terrorism.

Commonsense suggests that the availability of the death penalty would deter professional criminals from going armed in the commission of their crimes, and there is some, though not conclusive, statistical support for commonsense. There is in all probability a significantly larger prison sentence awaiting a robber who shoots and kills a policeman than awaits the convicted author of a vicious and valuable robbery with violence. But, on a rational calculation the difference may not be perceived so great as to outweigh the worth of the possibility of shooting a way out of trouble if disturbed in the act, and so escaping punishment altogether. Under the present penal system there is not a lot that can be done to reverse the conclusion of that calculation. Making such a killing a capital offence would most decisively reverse it. This is a consideration that weighs in favour of the limited restoration of capital punishment.

It is otherwise with terrorism. The first place many who are killed or injured are not terrorists, but innocent civilians. In the second place, the drama and ceremonies surrounding capital trials and executions invite retaliatory threats and killings, and may be turned to advantage by the terrorists' propaganda agencies. No one who was awake when republicans were starving themselves to death will be in doubt as to the measure of the likely agitation if they had been dying, not at their own hands, but in a British hangman's noose.

Capital punishment would be worse than useless, against the brand of terrorism to which the United Kingdom is now subjected. As a general specific against terrorism it may possibly be decisive in favourable circumstances if applied with the freedom and intensity of counter-terror.

So of the two considerations, freshly adduced in favour of the restoration of the death penalty one is counter-

indicative, the other is positive. But before anyone concludes from that that a case has been made out, he has to meet this difficulty. It is not proposed that all homicides should be hanging offences: only some, of a particularly socially threatening kind. The death penalty is rightly seen as standing apart from all other penalties as uniquely dreadful, and unique also in as much as, once imposed, it cannot be lifted if shown to have been imposed in error. Being a penalty in a class by itself, it is justifiable and fitting only if the crimes to which it attaches are also in a class by themselves, similarly defined by their being uniquely heinous.

In practice that cannot be done: at any rate the congruence was signally absent from the distinctions made between capital and non-capital murder before the penalty was suspended and then abolished (except for high treason) in the 1960s, and no one has since shown how the congruence can be achieved. Without it the death penalty would be a capricious, suspect chronically disturbing element in the penal system. The argument from deterrence would have to be very powerful indeed to overcome that objection; and however it is rationally assessed, it does not come out as strong as that.

Simply to repeat the case put forward by the Police Federation is not enough. Nor is there any need to impugn their motives or suspect their intentions in playing on public opinion. The police stand out in front of us for the principle of order and the sway of the law against ever more sophisticated criminal techniques and against lawless and violent inclinations that do not diminish and probably increase. They are not obviously winning the containment. They are subjected to much studied political misrepresentation, in answering which they are not always well served by their most eloquent spokesmen.

Against these odds they remain to a general extent disciplined, civil, honest, capable and identified with the community. We are fortunate. But it is as much the general body of citizens as the police forces themselves that will cause that favoured state to be either preserved or lost. They need our moral and active help. We need to give it, for our sake as much as theirs.

which they could respond to a Soviet nuclear attack on western Europe, so there is no strictly military need for the Pershings and Cruise missiles. But these weapons were originally intended to meet European fears that the Americans would not engage their strategic systems, and thereby put their own territory at risk, in response to a limited nuclear attack on Europe. The weapons were to provide an intermediate level of response and a symbol of American commitment to Europe. Since then, sections of European public opinion have come to regard them as demonstrating America's willingness to fight a limited nuclear war in Europe, and in a sense they are, in so far as it is assumed that the Russians would be more deterred from attacking western Europe if they believed the Americans could respond without necessarily risking a strategic exchange. But distrust of Mr Reagan drove many people to choose the more pessimistic interpretation of a necessarily ambiguous position.

The situation now is that Nato cannot allow Soviet pressure to change its mind. The Nato decision was in fact perfectly reasonable, since even if the new weapons are not absolutely vital militarily they do serve three very useful purposes. They counter the psychological effects that would follow from a large imbalance of nuclear weapons in Europe; they provide added deterrence against a Soviet threat to western Europe; and they have already provided useful impetus towards negotiation. The Russians are obviously worried by them, especially as they could arrive on Soviet territory with much

less warning than long-range weapons. Hence Mr Brezhnev's continuing efforts to prevent their deployment. But if there is nothing very new in his offers, there is a new element in his threat of "retaliatory steps" which would involve putting American territory in an "analogous position". The only way of going this would be to deploy missiles in such a way as to reduce the warning time available to the United States. The Americans have therefore concluded that they may be thinking of putting missiles into Cuba or Central America, though submarines could do the job too.

It seems unlikely that the Russians would wish at this moment to provoke a replay of the Cuban missile crisis of 1962, which brought the superpowers close to war. Admittedly their strategic position is better now than it will be. But the risks would still be high. Probably, therefore, Mr Brezhnev is aiming his remarks more at west European public opinion than at the White House itself. But he knows that American opinion is also developing concern about nuclear weapons so he may feel it a good moment for a long-range strategic strike in the psychological war which surrounds the negotiations in Geneva.

Now that these negotiations have recessed until May there is a good opportunity for reflection. It should not be influenced by Soviet threats, but it should take the obvious level of Soviet concern as a sign that behind the Soviet Union's public postures there may be some real willingness to work towards an agreement.

average, 10 days to a fortnight to arrive, sometimes more. Letters from Rome to Naples take, on an average, at least 10 days to arrive. It helps to send letters for Italy express, but it costs £2 and does not make very much difference. English and Americans living in Rome would be well advised to post their letters to England or America at the Vatican Post Office. This post is efficient and

From Monsignor Bruno S. Jozef
Sir, I think it is important for any of your readers who may have contacts in Italy to know that the Italian posts, always bad, are now a disaster. Letters posted to me during November have never arrived; at the best letters from England take, on an

Effect of Pope's visit on unity

From the Bishop of Chelmsford and the Right Reverend B.C. Butler

Sir, The English Anglican-Roman Catholic Committee (the national body charged with relations between our two churches), of which we are co-chairmen, met in London on March 9. We wish to record the welcome of our committee for the forthcoming pastoral visit of His Holiness Pope John Paul II to this country. The Pope himself on more than one occasion has stressed his hope that this visit will further the cause of Christian unity in Great Britain, and an equally strong concern has been present in the thinking and planning of those who are organising the visit. We warmly share this hope for its ecumenical possibilities.

It would be unrealistic to pretend that there is not considerable anxiety about the visit felt by some members of the churches. But these concerns do not, in our view, outweigh the positive gains which we look for and hope for from this visit.

The Pope's presence in this country, in May, cannot be dissociated from the publication within the next month of the final report of Anglican/Roman Catholic International Commission (ARCIC) and in particular of the role of the Papacy. Yet the visit itself is towards a more active future. The "power chiefs" duly did their bit by planning a very large electricity system and setting into motion the elements that had a long lead time, the power stations.

It is by this process that we have arrived at a generating system which is too large for the country as it is, unfortunately wallowing in the depths of a depression instead of growing steadily at 4 per cent pa. We are now waiting for the "power chiefs" (nor, in my opinion, Mr Heath) for a national political and economic experiment which perhaps should have

On May 29 the Pope will be the guest of the Archbishop of Canterbury at a great reception in Canterbury Cathedral in which representatives of all the principal Christian traditions in England will be taking part. This service will be followed by a time of "serious and well prepared discussion" between the Pope and the leaders of these churches. In his presidential address to the General Synod of the Church of England the Archbishop of Canterbury spoke about the service, which he hoped would give us "the right mood for our attitudes to the Pope". Three emphases will be embodied: "First, welcome; then, affirmation of a common baptismal faith. Finally, affirmation of our common hope and vision for the future."

We identify ourselves with the Archbishop's words and all upon all Christian people in the country to make the most of the great positive opportunities which will be presented to us by the Pope's visit. In particular we hope it will provide a challenge to deeper commitment to unity among ordinary church members.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN CHELMSFORD,
CHRISTOPHER BUTLER,
Bishops of Chelmsford,
Chelmsford,
Essex,
March 16.

Oil embargo issues.

From Dr George Garai

Sir, Sir John Wilton is right when he says (March 3) that October, 1973, was not one of the finest moments for the American-European alliance, but for a different reason.

While Israel was being attacked and fighting for survival, and while America was trying to fly ammunition and spare parts which Israel needed desperately, America's European allies not only refused to help but denied America the use of European airports and refuelling facilities.

There are two ways of looking at the obligations of an alliance. Sir John Wilton's viewpoint seems to be that because Europe was more dependent on Arab oil than was America, Israel should have been sacrificed for the sake of Europe's needs. Luckily, America did not share that view. Had she done so history would not have looked kindly on the Western alliance.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE GARAI,
Acting General Secretary,
The Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland,
Balfour House,
741 High Road,
Finchley, N12,
March 9.

The new poor

From Miss Astrid Moses

Sir, On first reading, Dr Peter Bird's letter (March 10) appears to make a valid point, viz poor, shivering academics contrasted with the luxurious life-style enjoyed by industrial tycoons. However, I am sure that if Dr Bird ventured out from his chilly cloister he might well find even more arctic conditions, possibly even coarser toilet tissue.

Any graduate fortunate enough to succeed in obtaining employment in these hard times can look forward to a life of stress, pressure, tension and competition in equal measure if he or she is going to survive in industry. Perhaps they should be allowed to enjoy a spot of high living before stepping on to the treadmill. Incidentally, it is highly unlikely that any large company would pay £50 per night for an hotel room as they almost invariably enjoy special low rates with the various hotel groups.

I am also wondering whether Dr Bird wrote his letter to you in a 60-minute lunch break, as I am doing now.

Yours faithfully,
ASTRID MOSES,
3 Eden Road,
Molescroft,
Beverly,
North Humberside,
March 11.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Far-sighted policy for electricity

From Professor J. M. Cassels, FRS

Sir, In a report, "Power chiefs criticised over wasted electricity" (March 15), you set out, whether fully or not, criticisms of the "power chiefs" by the Electricity Consumers' Council. The main thrust of the criticisms appears to be that the "power chiefs" have been stupid and greedy in presiding over the growth of the Central Electricity Generating Board to the size it is today.

As an observer, and often a critic, of the CEBG I would like to express the view that such comment is unfair. Curiously enough the real culprit is not mentioned in your report — the fact that in this country it seems to take 10-15 years to finish a major power station. With a lead time so long the "power chiefs" would have to be clairvoyant to get the system right, and certainly they are not that.

If I look back 25 years we see Mr Heath's government trying to urge the country into growth at 4 per cent pa by telling every important industrial sector not to mind what the others were doing, but to see that it was itself doing its independent bit towards a more active future. The "power chiefs" duly did their bit by planning a very large electricity system and setting into motion the elements that had a long lead time, the power stations.

It is by this process that we have arrived at a generating system which is too large for the country as it is, unfortunately wallowing in the depths of a depression instead of growing steadily at 4 per cent pa. We are now waiting for the "power chiefs" (nor, in my opinion, Mr Heath) for a national political and economic experiment which perhaps should have

Closing the frontiers

From Lord Hatch of Lusby

Sir, On March 4 I was informed by a minister of the Foreign Office in the House of Lords that the number of British citizens receiving supplements for service overseas had fallen from 4,083 in 1979 to 2,975 in 1981. The minister added that the reductions are expected to continue at about 10 per cent per annum over the next few years.

When the increase in fees for overseas service is taken into account, it is added to the reduction in British citizens enabled to serve abroad, it is clear that our communications with the rest of the world are undergoing a drastic change.

The minister does not seem concerned about the deterioration in our relations with other peoples. He even suggested that foreign governments "sometimes choose to use the aid funds for other purposes", though he must have known that it is the British Government which has deliberately reduced supplementation without giving the other governments any choice.

Mansion House plans

From the President of the Royal Town Planning Institute

Sir, If our cities are ever to break away from their state nineteenth and twentieth-century forms the planning authorities will need to take a relaxed view of schemes for the improvement of the city as a period piece to be preserved at all costs.

These remarks are not directed purely to the form of the city. It would be equally sensible to encourage thinking about its function and we should be wary of substantial public investment where this serves only to maintain nineteenth and twentieth-century functions which are out of date. Sadly, alternative functions are not being given full consideration in some cities and we are prone to treat the urban decline. But that is a bigger issue.

Personally I find the design for the new National Museum less stimulating than similar buildings abroad and there is little inspiration in the layout for the square. These are not good planning reasons for refusal and

National service

From Mr Desmond Neligan

Sir, Prior to 1950, when there was conscription for National Service, provision was made by the 1948 National Service Act for application to be made to an independent committee for postponement of call-up on the ground that hardship would be caused to the applicant, and/or to his dependants.

The proportion of such applications to the young men in fact conscripted was, no doubt, very small nevertheless, in the event of the committee refusing to grant postponement, appeal lay to the "umpire", a barrister appointed by the Crown to hear the appeals.

It happened that from 1955 until the abolition of National Service in 1960 I was the umpire under the 1948 Act and heard appeals in England, Scotland and Wales. I have no recollection of the number of them, which

Cattle market welfare

From Mr A. C. W. Hart

Sir, The reason for the RSPCA inspectors' reduction about which Mr J. S. R. Griffith complains (March 11) is simply money. The RSPCA faced a deficit of almost £2m for 1982. Stringent cuts were necessary throughout. Unlike Government or industry, we cannot put up charges if costs exceed money available.

Our inspectors will still attend markets. Spot checks will still be made. Our inspectors will just not be able to spend quite as long as hitherto at each market. Our resources in any event could never allow us to attend each of the 500 markets all the time. We would prefer to see animals slaughtered near the point of

been tried but which, quite simply, failed.

What we should do is to inquire more actively and publicly why we cannot build power stations in a time span more like that required to win a major world war, say, six years. If we could do that we should have a very much better chance of planning our needs correctly in future.

What is wrong? Do government and Whitehall fail to give the CEBG adequate delegated authority? Does the CEBG over-engineer its stations so that they are just too elaborate? Does a left-wing element in the unions seek to damage the country where it is vulnerable by promoting trouble on the building sites?

Do we encourage the men who build a power station as we ought to?

At the moment, as I understand it, the labour force that works on a power station is sacked when it is finished. If that is so, then no wonder they work a little slowly. Should we not try to build up an experienced and skilful labour force by arranging that good men who finish one power station will be encouraged by them to start? There could, say, be a bonus on a sliding scale for veterans working on their second or subsequent power station.

I suggest that we ought to be seeking the answers to questions like these, rather than trying to shift the blame for an unfortunate history on to the shoulders of a few.

Yours faithfully,
J. M. CASSELS,
University of Liverpool,
Department of Physics,
Oliver Lodge Laboratory,
Oxford Street,
Liverpool,
March 16.

I believe that many people in this country, not least in the business world, are more concerned than the Government with the increasing evidence of British insularity. When I try to recruit British staff to the University of Zambia I am told that there is little chance of doing so as our supplements have been cut from 75 to 36 and will continue to fall.

When I am asked to advise graduates as to where they should take their higher degrees I am told that fees at British universities are twice as high as in the United States. This drastically changing relationship between Britain and the rest of the world is taking place almost unnoticed. I believe that a great many people in this country would be seriously concerned about its effects, particularly on the younger generation, if the Government openly stated their policy intentions.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN HATCH,
House of Lords,
March 8.

are offset by my general admiration for the concept. So perhaps this is a chance to show that we live in a dynamic and progressive society which does not see the city as a period piece to be preserved at all costs.

These remarks are not directed purely to the form of the city. It would be equally sensible to encourage thinking about its function and we should be wary of substantial public investment where this serves only to maintain nineteenth and twentieth-century functions which are out of date. Sadly, alternative functions are not being given full consideration in some cities and we are prone to treat the urban decline. But that is a bigger issue.

Personally I find the design for the new National Museum less stimulating than similar buildings abroad and there is little inspiration in the layout for the square. These are not good planning reasons for refusal and

formed only a small proportion of the applications that came before the committees, but I do recall that in the vast majority of cases the grounds of the appeal were completely genuine.

May it not, perhaps, be inferred from the fact that the majority of conscripts did not apply for postponement of call-up, and from the further fact that the majority of those who made such applications had good grounds for doing so, that in the late 1950s young men and their relatives accepted National Service as one of the facts of life? Is there any good reason for supposing that some form of national service would not be equally acceptable today?

Yours faithfully,
DESMOND NELIGAN,
Frobishers,
Danhill Crossroads,
West Chilton,
Pulborough,
Sussex,
March 11.

production rather than transported up to 200 miles or more for commercial reasons.

We have indeed an RSPCA markets working party sitting currently. This is investigating all aspects of market welfare. It is receiving evidence from all involved in markets including the veterinary profession and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The report when published towards the end of the year is likely to require stringent improvements.

Yours faithfully,
ANSEL HART,
Chairman of the Council,
Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals,
Causeway, Horsham,
West Sussex,
March 15.

Pirating of film cassettes

From Mr Michael Winner

Sir, I have recently been made aware of the extraordinary volume of illegal business of selling pirated film cassettes in this country. My film *Death Wish II* has the dubious distinction of being the fastest ever available on the underground video tapes sold all over England at this moment. I also understand it has been playing in pubs in Dublin for some six weeks, and is available via roundmen in Hastings on a door-to-door basis!

Last year the American Trade Association estimated that film rentals worldwide lost through illegal video sales of films amounted to £500m. This figure will have increased substantially by now. One hundred million pounds was reckoned to be lost by United Kingdom cinemas alone.

Prosecutions are hampered by the 1956 Copyright Act, which provides penalties of 40 shillings to £50. Since cinema managers have reported being offered £4,000 to "lend" films to pirates overnight, even private actions for damages are significant in relation to the problem. I understand the highest award in this case is £12,000 damages and £8,000 costs.

Lord Fletcher is now steering a Bill through the House of Lords which, if passed, will make it illegal to pass a pirated video, which would transform the situation. It is to be hoped that his Bill will pass the House of Commons, even though as estimated £100m will have been lost in this country by the time it becomes law. Included in that, presumably, is a vast loss to the Inland Revenue, and thus to the nation.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL WINNER,
Scimitar Films Ltd,
6-8 Sakville Street, W1,
March 4.

Conflict of interest

From Mr J. Raymond Hawthorn

Sir, We realise of course that journalists — and editors, perhaps — are people who have mortgages and not building society accounts. Hence the general jubilation when the rates come down. But in this same country of ours there are very many people, especially the old to whom building society interest is a major part of income, and they do not share this feeling.

Some are in fact now losing a sixth of the income from their savings, but no table appears on the concept "non-white" but the non-white population born in this country cannot be measured using 1981 census data. Thus the figures quoted cannot be for "concentrations of non-white people" as the title states.

Not only this, but the proportions given are for the population living in households with heads born in the New Commonwealth and Pakistan (NCWP) which will obviously include many NCWP-born members of the households but miss the NCWP-born in other households. Also included in the census figures will be people not traditionally thought of as non-white. For instance, Haringey's sizable Cypriot population.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID FRITH,
Borough Planning Officer,
Borough of Haringey,
Hornsey Town Hall,
The Broadway,
Crouch End, N8,
March 8.

The first principle to get straight is that only birthplace information is available from the 1981 census. Clearly there will be some correspondence with the concept "non-white" but the non-white population born in this country cannot be measured using 1981 census data. Thus the figures quoted cannot be for "concentrations of non-white people" as the title states.

Not only this, but the proportions given are for the population living in households with heads born in the New Commonwealth and Pakistan (NCWP) which will obviously include many NCWP-born members of the households but miss the NCWP-born in other households. Also included in the census figures will be people not traditionally thought of as non-white. For instance, Haringey's sizable Cypriot population.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID FRITH,
Borough Planning Officer,
Borough of Haringey,
Hornsey Town Hall,
The Broadway,
Crouch End, N8,
March 8.

Operas in contest

From Mr Mosco Carner

Sir, In his review of *Margot La Rouge* (February 22) your music critic, Paul Griffiths, asserts that, while Delius's opera was written for the Concorso Sonzogno of 1902, a similar contest was organized by the rival firm of Ricordi a dozen years earlier that brought forth *Cavalleria Rusticana* as the winning work.

The facts are quite different. For one thing, Ricordi never sponsored an open competition and for another he rejected Mascagni's opera, when Puccini showed him its score, out of hand, saying that "I do not believe in it" — one of the few miscalculations ever made by this shrewd judge of operatic winners.

Mascagni did enter the Sonzogno contest and won it in 1890 with sensational acclaim.

Yours faithfully,
MOSCO CARNER,
14 Elsworth Road, NW3.

Plessey is feeling better... Tokyo looks poorly

Going Dutch brings £19m for expansion

Plessey's final exit from capacitor production seems to point the way to future microelectronics, and specifically connector, production expansion in the United States (Drew Johnston writes).

Sale of the United Kingdom, United States, Italian and West German capacitor plants to Arcotronics Holdings of the Netherlands, announced yesterday as a good deal, even though the share price dropped 3p to 375p. But, under the circumstances of yesterday's overall market slide, the slight fall could be interpreted as a mute approval of the deal.

Capacitor production is struggling against a pronounced fall in demand. Last week, Standard Telephone and Cables, one of the biggest European producers of capacitors, announced that its components subsidiary had seen profits drop from £12m in 1980 to £2m last year.

Plessey, ranked among the biggest capacitor producers in Europe, saw its own division record sales of £26.4m for the year to April 1981. But market analysts expect this year's profit figures will reflect a big dip in demand.

The group said yesterday that the proceeds of the sale will be

used to reduce overseas borrowings made against the asset sold. The balance will be held for reinvestment in the expansion of existing mainstream business.

Connectors are used extensively in circuit-board microelectronics, and with their application to the telecommunications, defence-related and data processing business, volume growth is expected to be around 20 per cent a year.

Plessey's balance sheet is now understood to show around £100m in cash, so acquisition speculation is bound to be strong. One analyst says: "This gives it the ability to buy something interesting."

Any purchase, there is also talk of a link-up with one of the bigger United States communications businesses in a move into the office systems field — will firm up an already strong rating around 15.

Analysts are looking for 1982 profits of £108m and a gross dividend yield of 3.7 per cent. For 1983, forecasts put this up to £126m and a yield of 4.3 per cent.

Race for high yields

The malaise in the Japanese stock market over the past few months is the reverse of the euphoria of last summer (Sally White writes). Great were the hopes of the British unit trust groups, and Saudi Arabian oil sheikhs who poured millions of dollars into Tokyo, expecting a



Sir John Clark, chairman of Plessey: mute approval of a good deal

large capital gain on the yen. Instead the yen has fallen back sharply, as the Japanese economy has started economic forecasters by going into a deep slump.

Consumer goods comprise the bulk of Japanese exports. With continuing recession in Europe, and the United States recession deepening, Japanese manufacturers have seen order books cut back sharply.

Sony's share price has fallen back from the 1981 high of yen 5,960 to yen 2,990. Hitachi, a typical blue chip share, is down from the 1981 high of yen 947 to yen 560.

According to a survey by Nihon Keizai Shimbun, the leading Japanese economic newspaper, a survey of 865 leading companies shows that profits in the first half

of fiscal 1982 will fall by 4 per cent. Poor export sales of audio equipment and electronic parts, and lower growth of sales of video tape recorders are mainly to blame.

Canon Electronic has blamed the squeeze on profits and orders of audio equipment in its forecast of flat pretax profits on the Japanese accounting basis for 1982. Sankyo Seiki has revised downward its forecast of profits to be announced late summer from yen 1,800m to yen 1,600m.

While cuts in sales of electrical goods are the most important single factor in the poor third-quarter gap figures — the 0.9 per cent in the October to December was the first quarterly real gap fall in nearly 7 years — the fall in

the yen has been brought about by other causes.

Interest rates in the United States are overwhelmingly higher than those in Japan: the gap is currently 9 per cent. That has proved too much for both international and Japanese investors, who have turned their backs on the Tokyo stock market to chase high yields in New York.

Shares have been the only market into which the Japanese authorities have allowed international investors to put sizeable sums of money — other markets have in the past been restricted. That is why the stock market has reacted so violently, falling as Opec fund managers as well as European "punters" switched their savings.

The marks of success

Another Marks & Spencer's supplier — this time Corah, the Leicester-based underwear, knitwear and socks group — is talking of strong order books, recruiting staff and better profit margins (Sally White writes). Sales are up from £43.2m to £46.8m, profits have closed the year at £1.63m, against £1.76m. The net profits as a percentage of sales have gone up from 2.3 in the first half of the year to 4.6 in the second.

Analysts were surprised by the improvement, which is why the shares rose 1/4p to 43p against a falling market. Mr Nicholas Corah, executive chairman, hopes a continued good performance will enable a recommendation to be made for an increased dividend; this year it is maintained at 2.9p. Mr Corah's reasons for the better margins were: "Steady increase in the volume of production, a modest improvement of our selling price, the benefits of our £1.9m a year capital investment programme, and cost-cutting."

Staff is already up 100 in this country at 3,850, and another 100 are likely to be employed by the year end. Current cost earnings per share are up from 0.3p to 1.4p, gross earnings on an historic basis are down, however, at 5.5p against 5.9p.

There was no comment on how Oldham, is performing. In Boddington's offer document the Oldham board had forecast about £1.5m profits.

Mr Ewart Boddington, chairman, said that the company's free trade continued to expand and now account for more than 21% of sales. Investment was maintained at a high level, with £2.2m of the £2.5m invested cash going into new public houses, and improvements to the existing ones.

UNION DISCOUNT

Mr Alex Ritchie, chairman of Union Discount, told shareholders at the annual meeting that results for the first 10 weeks had been extremely good, comparing favourably with the same period in 1981.

On the gilts market where other discount houses have made sizable losses recently, Mr Ritchie said: "We do not feel that in order to survive as a company we are forced to take a large stake in the gilt market, particularly in view of the risks."

Inflation beaters

Boddingtons Breweries, the independent Manchester brewer, raised pre-tax profits by 16.8 per cent to £5.25m in the year to December, as sales slipped just 1.2 per cent.

The profit, and the final dividend of 2.7p making 4.97p for the year, were in line with the forecast made at the time of its £23m acquisition of Oldham Brewery in January. Turnover rose 18.7 per cent from £24.7m to £29.3m.

THOMAS TILLING

Aggression pays off in the US

One of Britain's most aggressive growth companies, the conglomerate Thomas Tilling, whose interests range from Cornhill Insurance and Penny Polity lights to construction and energy equipment, managed only 4 per cent increase in pre tax profits last year to £73.6m.

The final dividend, however, was increased by 13 per cent to 6.4p gross, which after maintained interim of 5p gross, gives a total payout for the year of 11.43p.

Sales rose much faster than profits, ending the year at £2,050m, an increase of 21 per cent. Sales growth was dominated by its performance in the United States, where Thomas Tilling has invested \$500m in 100 companies. While the British share of profits before tax and interest fell from 62.6 per cent to 47.3 per cent, the United States share rose from 28.9 per cent to 52.3 per cent.

Energy equipment, health care and engineering all performed well in the United States, although some quarrying operations lost money. Overall, energy equipment contributed £30.4m of £108m profits before interest and tax, the single biggest item.

Energy equipment's share in 1980 was £13.1m. Insurance raised its share from £9.3m to £12.5m, mainly from investment income.

Mr Francis Black, Thomas Tilling's finance director, said he expects further good growth from energy equipment this year. The company is also trying to reduce its United States tax charge, which helped to push the 1981 tax liability up from £14.1m to £23.5m. At the same time, however, currency translations added £4.3m to profits.

Another currency effect was that of the £64m net increase in borrowings, £42m came from translating foreign currency borrowings into sterling. As a policy, Thomas Tilling normally matches overseas assets with local currency borrowings.

Current cost figures give a rather different picture. Group profit before tax is up 27 per cent to £40.6m, reflecting a decline in inflation. But after allowing for a sharp increase in the current cost deficit trans-

ferred from reserves to £13.3m from £6.8m, earnings on a share fell by 0.4p to 6.3p. Historic earnings per share were 2.9p lower at 18.6p where the dividend is covered 2.3 times.

MORAN GROUP

Results down

Christopher Moran Group, the troubled insurance broker whose shares have been suspended since November 1980, yesterday reported half-year results for the six months to July 31 1981.

These show pretax profits down from £963,000 to £637,000 but the group says this includes results of the Lloyd's underwriting agency companies up to their disposal of June 26 although, under the terms of the sale agreement, these profits were for the benefit of the purchaser, Stenhouse Holdings, which bought the underwriting agency interests for £3.1m last year.

Mr Christopher Moran was acquitted of fraud charges at the Old Bailey last year. The Committee of Lloyd's is taking proceedings against him.

Excluding profits from underwriting management, the group's profits from broking and other activities fell from £463,000 to £47,000 during these six months.

There is no interim dividend. A £1.39m extraordinary profit reflects the profit on the sale of the underwriting agency companies after deducting the trading profits net of tax.

Wm COLLINS

Dividend raised

William Collins & Sons (Holdings), the publishing company, more than doubled pre-tax profits last year, and has increased the dividend by

over 100 per cent, but is still losing substantial amounts on its book manufacturing division.

Mr Ian Chapman, Collins' chairman, said yesterday that the unwanted takeover bid from News International, the profits were much in line with those forecast at the time of the bid and the ordinary shares rose 3p to 24 1/2p.

Collins is paying a gross final dividend of 6.42p making a total payout for the year of 10.714p.

LEX SERVICE

Profits drive

The car distributor, which last year severed its connections with the hotel business, and moved into the electronic computer, increased pretax profits from £12.8m to £15.8m in 1981 and is paying an unchanged dividend of 10p gross.

The profits rise was entirely due to the fall in interest charges from £8.2m to £2.5m, which more than offset a £2m fall in operating profits to £19m. Lex benefited from the cash raised through a succession of sales

although, in October, it bought Schwebe Electronics in the United States for \$46.6m (£25.7m) and ended the year with a net debt £9m lower at £32m.

Retention rose sharply from £6.5m to £16.1m, reflecting both the higher profits and a £6m extraordinary profit, which arose from book profits on recent disposals.

Operating profits were £4m lower at the half-way stage so there has been some recovery during the second half, helped by a 10-week contribution from Schwebe.

BODDINGTONS

Inflation beaters

Boddingtons Breweries, the independent Manchester brewer, raised pre-tax profits by 16.8 per cent to £5.25m in the year to December, as sales slipped just 1.2 per cent.

The profit, and the final dividend of 2.7p making 4.97p for the year, were in line with the forecast made at the time of its £23m acquisition of Oldham Brewery in January. Turnover rose 18.7 per cent from £24.7m to £29.3m.



Clydesdale Bank

HOUSE MORTGAGE RATE

Clydesdale Bank PLC announces that with effect from Thursday 1st April, 1982 its House Mortgage Rate is being reduced by 1½% to 13¾% per annum debited quarterly equivalent to an effective annual rate of 14.5%.

STATISTICS

AVERAGE EARNINGS

Index numbers for average earnings of employees in all industries and services, seasonally adjusted, covered by the Department of Employment's monthly earnings inquiry

	Index (Jan 1976 = 100)	Change over previous 12 mths
1980		
December	196.6	19.5
1981		
January	195.3	18.6
February	196.9	18.5
March	198.5	14.5
April	199.5	13.9
May	200.0	13.2
June	203.9	12.0
July	205.3	12.1
August	211.4	12.8
September	212.1	9.3
October	213.4	11.9
November	214.4	11.3
December	216.5	10.1
1982		
January*	216.3	10.8
*provisional		

Y. J. LOVELL (HOLDINGS) LIMITED

MAIN GROUP ACTIVITIES: Building, Residential and Commercial Developments, Plant Hire, Timber Importers and Merchants

Progress Continued in Difficult Conditions

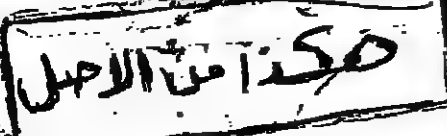
SUMMARISED RESULTS

	1981	1980
Group Turnover	5000	5000
Profit before Taxation	13,100	13,970
Profit after Taxation	3,192	2,876
Profit attributable to Shareholders	2,941	2,675
Ordinary Dividend 8p per share (1980 7.0p)	551	491
Earnings per Ordinary Share	42.6p	38.7p

Extracts from Statement by Chairman, Sir Peter Trench

"... while turnover remained static we again produced record profits — an increase of 11%... In a year which I believe has been one of the worst the industry has experienced."

"1982 will be hard going but the year has started well and we are determined to take full advantage of opportunities that will present themselves. There is every reason to believe that any economic upturn will be rapidly reflected in those areas of construction where the Lovell Group is strongest."



CAPITAL MARKETS

Dealings in the shares of Norsk Data, the Norwegian mini-computer manufacturer, are expected to start on March 26 in the London market following the placing of 295,000 shares of Kr40 at Kr340 (£32) per share.

Hoare Govett will place 230,000 shares, with the balance going to Scandinavian interests. The 20,000 shares of the issue will amount to approximately Kr7m.

Caisse National Des Telecommunications, the French telecommunications finance body, has signed a contract to float a 20,000, 10-year capital bond on the Japanese capital market through an underwriting syndicate of 47 firms. This is the first Samurai bond to be issued by the French firm.

OVERSEAS COMPANIES

Procter and Gamble

Procter and Gamble has reached an agreement to purchase Morion-Norwegian Products, a pharmaceutical company, for \$37m (£22.5m).

The transaction is subject to certain governmental filings and approvals, including the expiration of the Hart-Scott-Rodino Act waiting period, the company said.

Two-thirds of the worldwide chain of 1,550 Wienerwald Restaurants will be sold as franchises in an attempt to improve the liquidity of the Wienerwald Group, according to Mr Kurt Liechtenstein, its finance manager. He said the need for cash arose after some of the restaurant's creditors became "a little disturbed" in recent days.

WALL STREET

New York, March 17. — Energy shares led the New York stock market lower early today as the price of oil fell.

Continuing erosion in crude oil prices.

Ashland Oil and Diamond Shamrock lowered the price they will pay for crude oil, \$2.00 and \$3.00 a barrel, respectively, on

top of cuts of \$2.00 a barrel

in the last week. Falls included Phillips Petroleum, down \$1.00 to \$28. Standard Oil Ohio \$1½ to \$33½. Standard Oil Indiana \$1.00 to \$37½. A block of 50,000 Exxon shares was traded at \$25.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average was down by two points to 796.33 after a couple of hours.

Advances continued to decline by 502 to 495, among the 1,445 issues traded.

LATEST RESULTS

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings	Dividend	Pay date	Year's total
Boddingtons (F)	29,324.7	6,255.35	—	1.9(1.6)	—	3.9(3)
City & County (F)	10,711.8	0.39(0.49)	—	1.2(1.3)	31/3	2.9(2.8)
City & County (F)	1,071.0	1.0(1.1)	—	1.2(1.3)	13/5	7.5(3)
Wm Collins (F)	73,463.7	4,824.5	20.5(21.1)	1.6(1.6)	—	2.9(2.8)
Corah (F)	46,843.2	1,631.76	4.9(4.5)	1.6(1.6)	—	2.9(2.8)
Lex Service (F)	4,421.0	0.27(0.27)	—	1.6(1.6)	—	2.9(2.8)
J. L. Jacobs (F)	1,311.4	0.91(1.34)	2.19(2.52)	1.6(1.6)	—	2.9(2.8)
Johnson Cleaners (F)	43,941.5	4,124.04	17.97(22.2)	1.6(1.6)	8/4	7.7(7)
Lawler (F)	7,917.29	0.12(0.17)	6.4(4.9)	1.6(1.6)	—	2.9(2.8)
Lex Service (F)	19,812.8	22.8(1.1)	—	1.6(1.6)	—	2.9(2.8)
Hugh Mackay (F)	9,583.55	0.44(0.11)	5.97(2.74)	1.6(1.6)	12/5	4.1(3.8)
C. Moran (F)	1,651.79	0.63(0.96)	0.55(1.93)	1.6(1.6)	—	2.9(2.8)
National Leisure (F)	2,342.49	0.21(0.22)	—	1.6(1.6)	—	2.9(2.8)
Lex Service (F)	12,295.5	0.81(0.42)	1.96(1.78)	1.6(1.6)	—	2.9(2.8)
T. Tilling (F)	2,050.1(959)	73.6(70.7)	18.6(21.5)	4.6(4)	1/7	8(7.5)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on per share basis. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. a=Loss; b=Gross Income; c=Second interim dividends.

COMMODITIES

COPPER

Higher grade closed barely steady. Afternoon: March, \$1.12-1.13; April, \$1.12-1.13; May, \$1.12-1.13; June, \$1.12-1.13; July, \$1.12-1.13; August, \$1.12-1.13; September, \$1.12-1.13; October, \$1.12-1.13; November, \$1.12-1.13; December, \$1.12-1.13.

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March,

BUSINESS NEWS/FOCUS AND COMMENT

PEOPLE

Pele in World Cup of coffee

Brazil is planning a multi-million dollar publicity campaign using soccer superstar Edson Pele and the entire national team to boost global sales of its coffee before the World Cup competition in June.

The Brazilian Coffee Institute (IBC), which controls exports of the commodity, said Brazilian coffee would be advertised throughout the media in Europe, the United States and Japan.

Pele, who has signed a five-year contract with the IBC, will receive a maximum of 10 per cent of the cost of all advertising in which he appears.

Promiscuity in a bottle?

Trevor Barker really is having his gaze and eating it. Barker, marketing manager of Food and Wine from France, the French Government's promotion organization in this country, is about to embark on this year's advertising campaign for wine, under the slogan "French wine: the affordable pleasure."

For the first time, Barker and FWF are to advertise in women's magazines, those bastions of monogamous perseverance, reflecting the increasing importance of housewives as buyers of wine.

But on Monday, television viewers in London, the South-east and the Midlands will see the first of the FWF commercials.

These show a cosy dinner at which a smiling Englishman pours wine for an appreciative woman. "Why are you smiling?" he asks. "Because I'm celebrating my wife's birthday with a bottle of wine... or because of the pleasure of sharing such a good wine for well under £3... or is it because this is not a wife?"

Says Barker: "Somebody at the Independent Television Contractors' Association asked us whether we were selling French wine or promiscuity."



Michael McHatton: Two hats

Two kinds of baby food

Michael McHatton is now in two kinds of baby food business. Wearing one hat, that of Victoria Baby Foods, McHatton is the United Kingdom distributor of Gallia baby foods, which he came across when holidaying in France with a family party that included his youngest daughter, Victoria, then six months old.

Wearing a second hat, that of Executive Business Services, McHatton is now spoon-feeding cash-starved young companies with a consultancy service specializing in raising finance.

He came across this stock-in-trade not in France but right here, in Britain, in the long years setting up in business on his own after he lost his job as chief accountant of TWW, the television contractor for Wales and the West of England which lost its IBA contract to Harlech in 1967.

Hugh Jones, the local branch president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (the Mormons) in Llanelli, South Wales, has an intriguing suggestion for the re-classification of one branch of labour, missionaries.

Jones, who says he cannot find suitable rented housing for some in-commuting Mormon missionaries, has turned to the house letting committee of the borough council with the suggestion that the missionaries should qualify for the council's "key worker" accommodation.

If such a request is unusual in coming from a church and not a noticeably poor one at that, the accommodation sought is not. The newcomers are a couple and not one of those Mormon families with more wives than British council housing was designed to handle.

NEW APPOINTMENTS

Mr Philip Birch deputy chairman and managing director of Ward White Group has been appointed chairman and managing director in succession to Mr George McWaters. Mr D. D. De Carle has been appointed a non-executive vice-chairman.

Mr Anthony Arfwedson, Mr Martin Lee-Warner and Mr Andrew Pocock have been appointed executive directors and Mr Kristian Wallin a non-executive director of Samuel Montagu & Co.

Harsh alternatives for the Opec oil ministers

The 13 members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries who are meeting in Vienna tomorrow are faced with what are effectively two simple questions. First, can they collectively cut back their production enough to prevent having to lower the price of their oil? Second, can they individually agree to do so?

The answer on both counts could be no.

The meeting, technically a consultative conference which could be turned into a formal mandatory session if progress is made, is taking place against a backdrop of unrelenting pressure on the oil producers' organization. Faced with a dramatic decline in world oil demand, Opec is already producing less oil than at any time since the early 1970s, and some of its members are warning of the dangers of its disintegration.

For the first time in Opec's 21-year history, member nations are being asked to agree to a system of formal quotas which will reduce the group's output well below the 18.5 million barrels a day.

This would be about six million barrels a day — or 25 per cent — less than Opec was producing recently as the first quarter of last year, and way below its peak production in 1977, when output was 31 million barrels daily. Opec output is officially put at about 20 million barrels a day, although observers believe the real total may already be down to 18.5 million barrels.

The significance of what is now being proposed should not be underestimated. Although production cuts have been agreed at past Opec meetings, most recently last June, they have never been adopted by all 13 members in unison and in practice have never been properly implemented for more than a few weeks.

Saudi Arabia, notably, has consistently refused to allow its output levels even to be discussed at Opec meetings, saying that they are a sovereign matter, over which Opec — as a purely price-fixing organisation — has no authority.

Whether that policy has been formally changed is something that observers at tomorrow's meeting will be most keen to hear from Shaikh Yamani, the Saudi Arabian Oil Minister. Saudi Arabia has already reduced its official production ceiling from 8.5 million to 7.5 million barrels a day as from this month.

This reduction is, as Opec admits, critical to achieving the new 18.5 million barrel

quota target, and accounts for two thirds of the 1.5 million barrels a day cut that Opec needs to achieve it (see table).

Will even the production quotas be enough to save Opec's official pricing structure, still precariously based on a \$34 a barrel market price? The market and many Western oil companies think not, at least in the short term.

On the "spot" market, where marginal cargoes of crude are bought and sold, Saudi Arabian oil is still traded at \$5 to \$6 a barrel less than the official price. The "spot" price of oil products is even weaker, with the price of gas oil and fuel oil at their lowest for over a year.

It is this which is really dragging down the price of crude oil, rather than the reverse, as has traditionally been the case. It is now cheaper to buy ready-made refined products than it is to buy the crude oil and to go to the expense of turning it into petrol or heating oil. More significant than the "spot" market (which accounts for only 5 per cent of the world oil trade) is what is happening in the contract market.

Non-Opec oil producing countries including the United States, Britain, Mexico, Norway and Egypt have been forced to cut prices in the face of the oil glut. According to *Petroleum Intelligence Weekly*, nearly 13 million barrels a day of world oil supplies (some 30 per cent of the total) have been reduced in price this year by non-Opec producers, with the cut averaging \$1.90 a barrel.

Only two Opec members, Iran and Venezuela, have reduced official prices so far, which means that the average Opec price has fallen by only 30 cents a barrel. That

disparity cannot be maintained, and the chairman of both BP and Shell have indicated publicly in the last few days that Opec output must be trimmed by more than the organization is planning if it is to hold present prices.

The pressure on some individual members of Opec is becoming intense. Iran, still locked in an expensive war with Iraq and being treated with great wariness by potential customers in the light of its volatile political environment, has already cut its prices by an estimated \$4 a barrel, with apparently the tacit acquiescence of its fellow Opec members. Venezuela, which produces a large quantity of heavy oil, where world demand has slumped particularly deeply, has also been treated as a special case, and cut the prices of some of its crude.

Already, nine Opec members do not produce enough oil to meet their domestic budgetary requirements, and some of them — particularly the North African producers who compete directly with North Sea oil, now some \$5 a barrel cheaper — will find it hard to avoid cutting their official prices whatever happens at Vienna.

Nigeria is the country worst affected. It is the classic "high absorber" Opec member, with its large population and heavy commitments. Its oil output slumped from more than two million barrels a day to 700,000 barrels a day last summer as customers refused its overpriced oil, before recovering. Other Opec countries are believed to be considering bailing it out with cheap loans or financial assistance in an effort to help the country to preserve its official pricing facade.

Venezuela, lumbered with heavy debt burden, is also believed to be in line for

OPEC's PRODUCTION PLANS (000 barrels a day)

Country	Actual production 1981			Proposed quota	Peak Capacity
	qtr 1	qtr 2	qtr 3		
Saudi Arabia	10,200	10,200	9,950	7,500	11,000
Venezuela	2,210	2,122	1,938	1,500	2,400
Nigeria	1,968	1,422	847	1,510	2,400
Indonesia	1,628	1,612	1,594	1,581	1,500
Libya	1,613	1,387	633	607	2,100
United Arab Emirates	1,611	1,540	1,452	1,448	1,000
Kuwait	1,620	1,022	1,031	1,085	700
Iran	1,500	1,533	1,267	1,033	1,000
Iraq	887	912	967	1,100	1,000
Algeria	920	833	783	783	1,200
Oman	499	430	345	348	300
Ecuador	220	205	212	210	250
Gabon	145	146	154	158	500

Source: Oil and Gas Journal, Petroleum Intelligence Weekly, industry estimates.
* Provisional estimates.



Some oil may have to go at "fire sale" prices

face-saving help, which would have to come from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates. Algeria and Iraq also appear to be in need of cash. Some of these poorer Opec countries have already begun to offer secret discounts to oil buyers in the form of improved credit terms and similar devices.

The dilemma for Opec is that, at its reduced production levels, the margin for future output cuts is at best limited. If the 18.5 million barrel a day target level does not do the trick, the only card left up its collective sleeve is a further reduction in Saudi output.

Given the Saudi Arabians' belief that Opec oil is overpriced and the kingdom's own minimum budgetary requirement of 6.5 million barrels a day, the pressure on individual Opec members to cut loose with unilateral price cuts in a bid for market share must be enormous.

Fear of just such a desperate move is what has prompted moderate Opec leaders such as Manu al-Otaibi of the United Arab

Emirates and Shaikh Ali Khalifa of Kuwait to warn their less well-off colleagues against risking collapse of the cartel.

The categorical insistence of these men that Opec will go out of its way to avoid reducing prices, despite the fact that the market apparently requires it, is not quite as absurd as it may sound. Their point, which is reinforced by many Western analysts, is that in the short term the market will not support any price remotely near the existing \$34 a barrel. With summer, traditionally a period of weak oil demand, and companies desperately trying to run down stocks, the market value of the barrel is likely to fall to three million barrels a day of output that Opec is considering leaving in the ground is effectively non-existent.

With this kind of argument, it would not be surprising if Opec were to decide that, rather than make a humiliating across-the-board cut in prices, its best course would be to sit tight and wait for these abnormal seasonal factors to work themselves out of the system. In the meantime they would sell as much oil as they could at \$34 a barrel and dispose of the balance at "fire sale" prices where they could.

By the autumn, with companies starting to stock up again, the present pricing structure may become tenable again.

This strategy appears to be what tomorrow's meeting is really about: the problem is whether Opec can hold together its fragile and fractious membership through what are bound to be difficult months, especially since some of them suffer proportionately far more than others. The odds are not good.

Jonathan Davis

Economic evolution — or costly decay?

Britain today has ceased to be an industrial nation. Industry, the engine room of economic growth, now contributes less than two-fifths of the nation's total output of goods and services and accounts for an even smaller proportion of employment.

In terms of both output and employment, it is much less significant than the services sector.

There are, in other words, more bankers, shopkeepers, teachers, quantity surveyors, dentists and such like in this country than there are blue-collar workers in the steel mills, coal mines, engineering shops, shipyards and construction sites.

Public and private services, including transport and communications, provide jobs for three workers out of every five. Britain is thus acquiring the characteristics of a post-industrial or service economy. This is not a new development — it has been developing since the late 1950s, to some 3.5 million.

If the fall in the industrial workforce and the rise in service workers had taken place against a background of nearly full employment, there would not be too much to worry about. It would reflect a changing pattern of demand.

But it is clear that what is happening to the structure of the economy cannot be explained simply by a changing pattern in the demand for goods and services. The decline in industry and the rise in the services sector, far from being an inevitable and desirable development, is

or whether industrial decline is the consequence of a particular economic malaise.

The reason that nations become more service-oriented is that people, as they get richer, tend to spend an increasing proportion of their incomes on health care,

education, travel, dining out, playing squash and various conveniences like dry cleaning. To some extent, this does appear to be happening.

The number of people employed in the professional and scientific services — which includes teachers and medical personnel, as well as people like architects and accountants — has doubled since the late 1950s, to some 3.5 million.

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But it is clear that what is happening to the structure of the economy cannot be explained simply by a changing pattern in the demand for goods and services. The decline in industry and the rise in the services sector, far from being an inevitable and desirable development, is

producing an economic structure that is fatally flawed.

In spite of the rapid growth in the services sector, it has provided 1,250,000 fewer jobs than have been shed in the industrial sector over the past 20 years. (Some services, like railway transport, are themselves in decline.)

At the same time, while most of the fall in industrial employment consisted of unskilled males, much of the increase in employment services, particularly public sector services, consisted of females, often part-time. The result has been three million people without work.

The likelihood that the service sector can be expected to absorb a large proportion of the unemployed is remote. Indeed, since the peak in 1979, the number of jobs in services has actually also been in decline as well.

Why, then, has industry declined? Those who see it as an inevitable evolutionary trend, point to the experience of other developed Western nations.

The United States, it is said, was not only the most advanced service economy, but it has been one for four decades. Two out of every three jobs in America are in the services sector.

which also produces something close to two-thirds of that nation's gross domestic product. Sweden, The Netherlands, and Belgium all saw their manufacturing employment decline as a proportion of the total workforce between 1960 and the mid-1970s. But this decline was not as fast as in Britain.

Few countries have experienced a fall in manufacturing output even approaching that seen here in recent years. Furthermore until the mid-1970s Italy, Japan and to a lesser extent Germany, were re-industrializing. In the case of Germany, services contribute only about 30 per cent of gross domestic product (according to the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development), and well under 20 per cent if government services are excluded, compared with more than twice that for Britain.

Some economists have blamed the contraction of industrial employment on the expansion of the public services. Others have suggested that the manufacturing industries could have been deprived of labour because the services sector in general, and the public services in particular, may have been offering higher pay.

However, as the expansion of public service employment has been chiefly composed of women, the first of these explanations is not convincing. Neither is there much evidence of a long-term shift in wage differentials which

could explain the movement of labour out of industry.

Another set of arguments attributes the problems of industry to a persistent lack of competitiveness, either as a result of an over-valued currency, which has kept the prices of British goods too high, or because of non-price factors such as low quality, late deliveries and poor design. The lack of competitiveness — for whatever reason — has led to weak overseas demand for our exports and increasing import penetration, it is said.

There is considerable evidence that a lack of competitiveness and low demand are at the root of industry's contraction.

This has appeared to strengthen the case of those people who believe Britain's economic future lies in developing as a service economy.

This country has proved to be successful in the international trade in services. Its receipts from invisible trade (services, plus investment income and government transactions) are the second highest in the world after the United States. But substituting invisible receipts for visible earnings has its limitations. The international market in services is only about a fifth of the size of the market for visible goods and world demand for manufactures has shown the more rapid growth. Moreover, Britain's exports of services are still only half that of its manufactured goods. Service exports would, therefore, have to rise by a quite extraordinary amount if they were to provide a sufficient surplus to pay for our imports of manufactured goods as well as food and raw materials.

There must also be a good deal of doubt about how far traded services can provide employment. Tourism and overseas construction are quite labour intensive, but the services of the City of London create fewer jobs than manufacturing.

If something near to full employment is to be achieved again, it will not be done by relying largely on the services sector, but by reversing the process of de-industrialization.

Business Editor

Turner & Newall's tale of woe

The horror stories from Britain's industrial heartland continue. Yesterday it was Turner & Newall's go to relate its tale, and a nasty one it was.

Just as it seemed that the group might have been over the worst late last summer, along came the autumn hike in interest rates, an end to customer restocking and, all in all, a fairly dismal final quarter. True, second half trading profits in the United Kingdom (£2.1m) were slightly better than the opening six months (£0.9m), and appreciably better than the loss of £6.6m in the second half of 1980. But full year United Kingdom trading profits of £3 on sales of £363m more underline the extent of the group's problems.

The optimistic way of looking at things is to see the recovery potential. And recovery of some kind there should be this year. The group sees a slow pick-up in its United Kingdom operations at present and should reap some quick returns both from lower interest rates and some quick pay back from its rationalization and surgery of the past couple of years responsible on a global basis last year for £5m of above-the-line exceptional charges and a further £20.1m below the line.

Mr Stephen Gibbs, chairman of T & N



Mr Stephen Gibbs, chairman of T & N

But City confidence in T & N has clearly been badly shaken by the latest figures. Inevitably, people will now start asking how much faith they should put in what on paper at least looks to be a substantial recovery potential.

Nor is it simply a question of disappointment with the passing of the final dividend.

After a net cash deficit approaching £50m last year, pushing net borrowings up from 35 to 51 per cent of shareholders' funds, and with a further outflow of perhaps £20m-£25m in prospect for the current year, the need to see a significant recovery in profitability starts to become more urgent.

Certainly, T & N has continued to do well in Africa. Trading profits there improved from £20m to £28.3m last year (part of a group total of £36.4m); and Africa was in part responsible for the sharp increase in short-term indebtedness as asbestos output was stockpiled towards the year's end.

But with asbestos demand flat and Zimbabwe labour laws keeping overheads high, trading profits could be significantly down on 1981's £10.2m. Moreover, the outlook for the South African and Nigerian economies is not as bright as it presents as it has been.

Overall then T&N has a lot still to do. Moreover, even with an improving trend in profitability it still looks as if it will have to look closely at ways of restructuring its refinances — a task slightly complicated by the fact that the share price is currently below par.

If profitability does not pick up sufficiently quickly, however, the group may have

to turn its thoughts to the possibility of disposing of a mainstream asset. At 77p, down 18p yesterday, the company is capitalized at £46m against shareholders' funds of just over £300m.

In spite of the latest forebodings from Dr Henry Kaufman on the United States monetary outlook, it is not the dollar that is causing the currency limelight of the moment. Indeed, the United States currency was marginally easier yesterday on slightly lower Eurodollar interest rates. Instead, it is other currencies that are bouncing around rather uneasily, notably the French and Belgian francs, under renewed pressure in the EMS, and the Japanese yen.

That said, markets remain nervous about the American interest rate situation. London's Bank twice changed its short-term forecast and failed to keep the overnight interbank rate from climbing to 17 per cent during the afternoon not the best of performances on a make-up day.

Commissions Humble pie

After a storm of criticism from all sections of the investing institutions, the Stock Exchange has had to eat humble pie and rescind its proposed increase in commission charges on equity transactions. The overall effect will be to reduce from 7.3 to 4.2 per cent the average rise in stockbrokers' income and there will still be those who argue that this is too much.

But at least small investors, who got the rawest deal out of the original commission scales, have been treated a little better with the increase on small deals chopped back from 16.7 to 10 per cent.

What is depressing about the whole episode, however, is just how out of touch the 23rd floor seems to be not only with market users but some of its own members. The Stock Exchange might have been less ready to compromise if a groundswell of opposition from some of the smaller stockbroking firms had not been prepared to voice their reservations.

These are precisely the firms — with an important private client business that they feared could have been further driven away from the equity market — who make up the bulk of this part of their operations and think some of the research-based, institutionally-orientated brokers have guessed wrongly about trends in the 1980s. It is probably too much to hope that the reinstatement of the Stock Exchange council by the big boys will be broken by this brouhaha over commissions but it is certainly an encouraging sign that small firms are not always prepared to be trampled on.

The Stock Exchange has also shown great insensitivity in trying to raise commission fees without making much of a case for showing that stockbrokers are on the defensive. Perhaps the Office of Fair Trading case now looming, if and when that comes before the Restrictive Practices Court, the Stock Exchange will need all the friends it can to defend its rule book. Its political antennae could also have been better tuned since in burdening the small investor with higher costs, it seems to be setting its face against the Conservative Government's philosophy.

Through the indexation of capital gains and raising the threshold for CGT, the Chancellor gave the investing public its biggest shot in the arm for years in last week's Budget. Perhaps the thought of the likely enhanced attractions of the equity market for investors generally helped to change the Stock Exchange's mind.

Crest Nicholson

The holding company with interests in property, optical products, conveying systems, sports surfaces and marine services

17% Growth in Profits

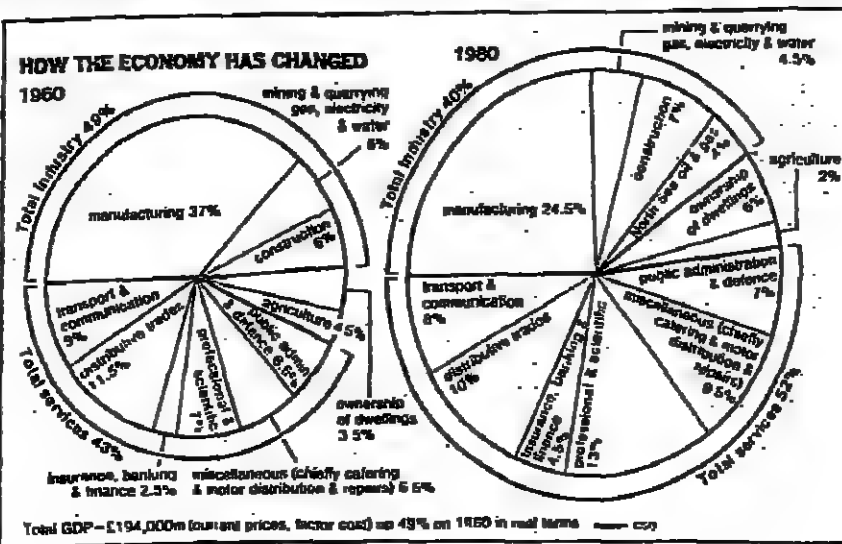
	1980	1981	Increase
Sales	£48,405,000	£54,068,000	12%
Pre-tax profits	5,421,000	6,324,000	17%
Earnings per share fully taxed	6.73p	8.76p	30%
Dividends per share	2.30p	2.85p	24%

* Increase in profits for the seventh consecutive year

* 24% increase in dividends per share

* Continued further growth expected this year

Accounts available from the Secretary, Crest House, 91-97 Church Road, Ashford, Middlesex TW15 2NH



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Scottish hopes go crashing to substitute

Radnicki Nis..... 3
Dundee United..... 0

Nis, Yugoslavia, March 17. — The substitute, Aleksandar Panajotovic, shot Radnicki Nis of Yugoslavia into the semi-final of the UEFA Cup with a two-goal burst in the second leg of their match with Dundee United here today.

Radnicki, trailing 2-0 from the first leg, looked down and out when United survived a torrid first half. But Panajotovic wiped out the Scottish lead in the 53rd and 73rd minutes and Radnicki snatched an unexpected place in the last four when the United goalkeeper, Hamish McAlpine, needlessly gave away a penalty five minutes from time.

McAlpine misjudged a cross from the right and only managed to palm the ball away. As he fell, he pulled down David Segnovic and Brantford Diordjevic, who converted to send the 15,000 home fans who had crowded into the tiny Nis stadium into raptures.

Nis, playing well above their league form which has seen them plummet to third from the top in the first division, created a series of good chances in the first half. But miserable shooting helped United to hold out in the opening 45 minutes. Segnovic fired twice, while Rade Radisavljevic nodded a corner down to him, then

Radisavljevic himself picked up only McAlpine to kick.

McAlpine, later to be the villain, was a bit mischievous when he just beat Radisavljevic to a short pass-back from Richard Gough. The Yugoslavs were out of luck again in the 30th minute when McAlpine, who had helplessly as a lob from Savoljub Nikolic came back off the crossbar.

But Panajotovic, who came on at the start of the second half, stepped in to turn the corner. He made a simple pass to the right, followed by after McAlpine had stopped, but failed to hit a 20-yard shot from a wide angle. He missed a second chance in the 20th minute later when he swept home during a goalmouth melee.

Panajotovic later missed his personal chance by being fouled for a dismissal. He was sent off for a foul on a Dundee player, who was sent off for a foul on a Dundee player, who was sent off for a foul on a Dundee player.

The United manager, Jim McLean, said: "I don't think we have any excuses to make. We are out of Europe to me, and we are out of Europe to me, and we are out of Europe to me."

Chairman's family to fund Hull

The future of Hull City, put to the hands of the receiver three weeks ago, has been thrown into doubt by the chairman's family.

Mr Christopher Needler, chairman and principal shareholder, said that his family are to continue funding the club until then.

Mr Needler said yesterday: "In order to ensure the club's survival, we have decided to continue to fund the club until the receiver has had time to evaluate properly various offers received for the club."

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Walsall get all-seat stadium

The third division club, Walsall, will have a new all-seater stadium for a £1.5 million, the club's chairman, Mr John Walsall, said yesterday.

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Sturrock: left to plough a lonely furrow

allowed them to take the initiative. We really lost the tie in Dundee where we should have had a hatful of goals." Scottish officials had earlier announced that the Yugoslav club, a local agency reported, Radnicki

received a letter from Dundee United which suggested that the flag-exchanging ceremony before the tie, the two captains were to wear the flags of each other, the first leg. — Reuter and S.

applied to Hamworthy and Fulham Council for inflatable stadium for a £1.5 million, the club's chairman, Mr John Walsall, said yesterday.

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Liverpool's frustration crowned by dismissal

From Norman Fox
Sofia, Mar 17

CSKA Sofia..... 2
Liverpool..... 0
(after extra time)

In what must have been their most frustrating night on the Continent, Liverpool's hopes, were tonight dismissed from the European Cup by a penalty shoot-out in the quarter-final.

A fearful mistake by the Liverpool goalkeeper, Grobbelaar, forced them into a time when they had dominated a match in which their main opponent appeared to be the referee. They might have had at least two penalties and on one occasion a sure ball had crossed the goal line.

Sofia's only hope, it had seemed, was to commit themselves to attack, but within five minutes their confidence withered into uncertainty. Two extraordinary defensive lapses in the first three minutes could have put them out of contention.

With Neal keeping Sofia's left side contained and Djedjic hobbling as a result of one of many damaging tackles, Liverpool had almost absolute control. Such as Liverpool were dominating the game, however, the margin of their lead was slender to promote total confidence.

Sofia's football was sloppy and unimaginative and it would have been no more than they deserved had the energetic Rush or the persistent Djedjic scored shortly after half time. However, after the referee had let Dalgaard run through despite looking offside, Souness's pass to find him only reached Georgi Dimitrov, who flicked the ball away.

Souness played an important part in creating what should have been Liverpool's decisive superiority. By mopping up in midfield, he took the sting from Sofia's attacks which gathered in the Liverpool half.

The Rangers' chairman, Mr Gregory, has in the past said that football stadiums are useless and if the roof plan goes ahead, Rangers would be in a position to attract non-football events.

Liverpool had suffered for failing to convert superiority into goals both here and in their previous match, but it was hard to understand why their substitute, David Johnson, was not given a penalty when he was fouled in extra time.

Harder for them to take the strange decisions when from the 11th minute, Malden, who had been sent off, was back in the game.

Liverpool's manager, Bob Paisley, said that his family are to continue funding the club until the receiver has had time to evaluate properly various offers received for the club.

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A maestro hopes to see his successor hit the right note

By Peter West, Rugby Correspondent

One of Irish rugby's most distinguished players and heroes, Jackie Kyle, who orchestrated the team at stand-off half when they won the Grand Slam for the only time in their history, in 1948, has flown from Zambia to Paris to see his country play France on Saturday in quest of another "in fact," he told me yesterday, "I had an invitation to attend a sporting 'do' in Dublin at the end of this month, and the latter, travelling early to take in the Paris match was irresistible."

It will be the first time Kyle has seen Ireland play since 1978, when he made his first appearance against Scotland, in Dublin. At most other times in the past 20 years and more his international rugby has come to him by courtesy of the radio and the BBC's World Service. For the last 16 of them, as surgeon for the Zambia Copperbelt Copper Mining Company, he has never missed tuning in to the match commentaries from home, and he has never put out on a Sunday morning.

"It has been an astonishing two seasons for Ireland," he reflected, "Last year's was a bit of a disappointment, but we won the early 50s, some of them by narrow margins. And now by the sound of things Ireland have come into their own."

"You can imagine how thrilling it has been to tune in to it from afar, I reckon the Irish have kept their nerve and produced an ideal blend of they played the old stagers and drafted in some exciting new talent."

Kyle is not sure how many of his old grand slam colleagues he will meet again in their Paris hotel tomorrow. Three Lions toured New Zealand with him in 1950: Karl Mullen (their captain

and hooker), Jimmy Nelson (lock) and Jimmy McCarthy (flanker). They are certain, I fancy, to be there. Kyle hopes that Des O'Brien, the no. 8, will be flying over from Scotland. Another Lions flanker, Bill McKay, is in Australia.

In the case of another 1950 Lion Noel Henderson, who won the first of his 40 Irish caps at centre in their triple crown season of 1949, it will be a family reunion. He married Kyle's sister.

To achieve the grand slam of 1948 Ireland beat France 13-6 in Paris, England 11-10 at Twickenham, Scotland 6-0 at Lansdowne Road and Wales 6-3 in Belfast. They ran in ten tries and there was not one penalty goal on their sheet.

In the present championship they have notched three tries against Wales, two against England and, thanks to Campbell's remarkable boot, 10 penalty goals and a dropped goal in three matches. I should add that Ireland's opponents in 1948

got no penalties, either. This they have kicked six times and one dropped goal. The change.

The wing, Jackie Mullan, at the prop, Jack Daly, got the try against Wales which clinched the 1948 grand slam. "It was a score again," Kyle said, "I was confident as he ran back for the restart, 'I'll be canonized without a doubt.'"

This was the Irish XV which made history at Ravenhill on March 13, 34 years ago. J. A. D. Higgins (Civil Service), M. O'Hanlon (Dolphin), W. J. McKee (North of Ireland), P. J. Reid (Garryowen), B. Mullan (Queen's University), E. Surridge (Queen's University), A. A. McConnell (Collegians), K. D. Mullen (Old Belvedere, captain), J. C. Daly (London Irish), J. McKee (Queen's University), A. Nelson (Malone), C. Callan (Lansdowne), J. S. McCarthy (Dolphin), D. J. O'Brien (London Irish).



Jackie Kyle, architect of Ireland's last grand slam, may have been down on his haunches but he wasn't out

Portrait of an unknown Old will be coach for North

Iain Mackenzie

Anglo-Scots have made six selectors in the final of the Scottish district championship at Raeburn Place on March 27. Five of the team who lost 25-18 to South at Raeburn in January have been omitted; and a sixth, Jim Pollock, of Gosforth, has been named as a reserve.

Eight are from London Scottish. Sandy Macrae (Northern), Mickey Fiskin (Mosley), Gary Irvine (Harrow), Ian McKie (Sale) and Alistair Morrison (London Scottish) all either return to the side or are given an opportunity to show their ability at this level. The only unknown face north of the border is Morrison; he won a Blue at Oxford two years ago and is completing his first season with Scottish.

Mike Biggar, the former Scotland one-pick, will again lead the Edinburgh side to try to prevent South retaining the title outright. Victory would put them top of the table on points difference, but as they and South would have seven league points, they would share the championship for the first time in 20 years.

Anglo-Scots, who played at Murrayfield, the selectors will have to decide whether to call up Bruce Hay (Boroughmuir), one of their listed replacements, or give Irvine another 24 hours to recover.

If Irvine plays on Saturday and in both matches against Australia this summer he will become the most capped Scot in rugby history. In his absence the captaincy could pass to the equally experienced Jim Renwick, who has just left Kirkcaldy to play in the Scottish championship.

Glasgow High School Club Ltd are expected to ratify an agreement by them and Kelvin side Academicals to merge this summer and play as one unit. The new club will be called Glasgow High-Kelvin and will use the High ground at Old Anniesland. High's chocolates and gold strip will be used.

The club will play in the second division of the national league. Glasgow High have just won promotion; Kelvin side were relegated to the third division last season after losing every game and have been struggling near the foot of it.

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SKIING

Twin double is trouble for Swede

Bad Kleinkirchheim, Austria, Mar. 17 — Steve and Phil Mahre, the American twins, celebrated a triumph in the men's World Cup giant slalom here that turned into one of the worst defeats in years for Ingemar Stenmark, of Sweden. Steve, the world champion, scored the best of the first heat and was a second fastest in the second heat and finished runner-up overall in 2min 34.16sec.

Stenmark, rated the best giant slalom skier in the world, was nineteenth after the first heat and finished seventeenth overall — 3.57sec slower than the winner — in the second heat.

"He skied without stamina, without being really aggressive," commenting about the Mahre twins' combining peak form, Steve said. "We haven't been skiing much between" (the world championships at Schladming and Jasná). At Jasná, Steve won the giant slalom last Saturday; a day later Phil won the slalom.

STANLEY CUP: 1. Steve Mahre, 2. Phil Mahre, 3. P. Mahre, 4. P. Mahre, 5. P. Mahre, 6. P. Mahre, 7. P. Mahre, 8. P. Mahre, 9. P. Mahre, 10. P. Mahre, 11. P. Mahre, 12. P. Mahre, 13. P. Mahre, 14. P. Mahre, 15. P. Mahre, 16. P. Mahre, 17. P. Mahre, 18. P. Mahre, 19. P. Mahre, 20. P. Mahre.

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REAL TENNIS

Dean stays firmly in charge

Michael Dean, usually regarded as a doubles player, beat Richard Cooper without losing a game and won his fifth successive love set in the Amateur championships at Hampton Court yesterday. Roy McKelvey writes.

He will meet Howard Angus, a former holder, in the semi-final on Saturday.

In his previous match Dean had beaten David Watson in five sets, taking the last two to love. There was nothing remarkable about that but to follow with such a bravura performance against a player as experienced as Cooper was noteworthy. It was one of those occasions when nothing could go wrong.

Only once in the first set and twice in the second did Cooper look like getting a game. His volleying let him down badly and with that the rest of his game began to fall apart.

Angus, who after 16 years at the top, has played little competition recently, beat William Hollington 6-1, 6-1, 6-3. For the first two sets Hollington was stiff and tense. He then decided to relax and there were moments in the third set when Angus looked anxious and was clearly breathless.

SECOND ROUND: H R Angus beat W A Hollington 6-1, 6-1, 6-3. M P Dean beat R D Cooper 6-0, 6-0, 6-0.

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Scottish Libraries-

Computerised Automation Project

There are 3 appointments to be made involving work on a co-operative automation network (SCOLCAP) run by the National Library of Scotland in Edinburgh. The network will shortly introduce a computer-based support service for member libraries through a shared bibliographic database, and will provide online access to bibliographic databases maintained by the British Library Automated Information Service (BLAIS).

HEAD OF SYSTEMS... to be responsible for the efficient working of the Library's HP 3000 Series 44 mini-computer and the HP 284X terminals; for the routine availability of computer facilities for the network; and for proposing and evaluating further online service options. Candidates must have at least 4 years' experience of online computer systems and library automation.

HEAD OF LIBRARY LIAISON... to be responsible for a small but possibly expanding liaison team for various services required by libraries newly joining the network; and for inducing libraries into use of the online cataloguing and acquisitions services. Some travelling involved. Candidates must have at least 4 years' experience of library automation. Ability to drive an advantage.

For both the above posts candidates

National Library of Scotland

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL requires a RESEARCHER to work on South Asia

Work involves investigation on the countries of South Asia, identifying and documenting political imprisonment, torture and the death penalty. Candidates should have a specialist knowledge of the region (Afghanistan, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh) and a knowledge of the political and social background. An ability to seek out, evaluate information objectively and to communicate well in English, both in writing and orally, is essential. Knowledge of a local language would be an advantage, but is not essential. This post is for one year, ideally from May 1982 and is based in London. Salary £3,330.90 per annum (inclusive). For a detailed job description and application form, send large scale to the Personnel Department, Amnesty International, 20 Southampton Street, London WC2E 7HP or ring 01-436 7788 ext. 289.

Closing date for the return of completed application forms April 1982.

RADIOLOGIST

The Arabian Oil Company Ltd. has a vacancy for a radiologist in a 70 bedded hospital in Ras Al Khair, Saudi Arabia, serving an approximate community of 20,000 people. Applicants should possess the following qualifications, i.e. MB, ChB or MD and DMR(D) and should have a minimum of three years experience after diploma in the position of senior registrar or equivalent. Fluency in both Arabic and English is preferable. Salary within the range of £20,000 per annum plus free accommodation and medical attention, 24 paid days leave per year with free passage. One month's salary will also be paid as a bonus annually. Applications, together with names and addresses of two referees should be submitted not later than 27th March to The Manager, London Branch of the Field Office, Arabian Oil Company Ltd., 3rd Floor, 33 Cock Street, London W1.

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